



Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
**WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.**
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives service.
Get it from
**WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.**
BOMBAY.



VOL. VII. NO. 45

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.
P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1919		
22nd February	Merch...	8235
1st March	Khiva	8947
8th	A Steamer	
15th	A Steamer	
22nd	Malta	6064
29th	Somali	6712
6th April	A Steamer	

Does not carry passengers.
Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first class berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second class berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of passengers. The priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passenger Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before the 1st March. Holders of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passengers being available during these months by steamers from Australia sailing at Bombay.

COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1919		
14th March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1919		
February		
1st	Dunera	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
8th	Lhasa	Karachi
15th	Lhasa	Karachi and Coastal ports

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Commander	Tons	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Y. Kobayashi	3185	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb.
Y. Kishikawa	3705	19th Feb.	27th Feb.
Y. Kishikawa	3018	27th Feb.	9th Mar.
G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Office Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCHANT STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
127 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Commander	Tons	Date of arrival	Date of departure
S. Miyai	3185	17th March	Italy
S. Miyai	3185	10th	Italy
S. Miyai	3185	11th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	12th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	13th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	14th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	15th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	16th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	17th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	18th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	19th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	20th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	21st	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	22nd	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	23rd	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	24th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	25th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	26th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	27th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	28th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	29th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	30th	Japan
S. Miyai	3185	31st	Japan

For Freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Office Buildings, Ballard Road.

BANKING.
THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaveri Baug.

Authorized Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in accordance with the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundi, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 45,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chingnan, Frenching, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kailuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostok, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, 6 daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. ATKIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID UP CAPITAL	\$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	\$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	\$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-FITERS	\$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street, E. C.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Colon	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hongkong	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Shanghai	Pennang	
Iloilo	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 1 1/2 per cent. on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Manager.

INSURANCE.
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions. WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

- (1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
- (2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
- (3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
- (4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipur, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 22,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 22,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

SALE OF 155 BALES JAP. GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Chamargully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sadagukh Gambhirchand—

Ex. S. S. "Helshin Maru."
90 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. P.
Ex. S. S. "Yoropa Maru."
57 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. F. F. P.
Ex. S. S. "Tenshin Maru."
18 bales each 60 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. F. F. P.

SALE OF 11 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Chamargully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Runchodas Rayji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Harakhji:—

11 packages each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 35000.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.
BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 325 BALES OF YARN.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas at Tambakani, Pyhoni, by order of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the following merchants:—

On account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoochay.
150 bales yarn No. 12. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.
On account and risk of Mr. Virchand Dulchanda.
50 bales yarn No. 12. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:-

ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Rs. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged should be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No." must be placed in the advertisement, and the ad must be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be returned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Office does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Antiquique Veneer "A spray" plugs, emery grinder, Duralux leather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap, flaring cabinets, arm chairs, steel, typewriter, etc. For further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-93, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE-Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS-If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Highgate Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India. Burn and Cayton on liberal terms. Full particulars on application. THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 571, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUCIFER CLAMVOYANT FORETELLS all the matters. Speculative business especially considered. Free, moderate. Great Punjab Hotel, Prag Mahal, Dhoti Talao, Bombay. 1030

LOST.

LOST-Black Spaniel DOG, a few grey hairs on face. Answers to name of "PADDY". Finder will be rewarded. Apply J. ORAW, FORD, M.R.C.V.S., Byculla. 1009

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-An experienced HEAD CLERK for an up-country. Mill with knowledge of cloth and yarn calculations and English correspondence. Apply Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1029

WANTED-A competent ACCOUNTANT to take entire charge of Books of a Limited Company in Nagpur. Salary Rs. 60 monthly by letter to BATHIBOI & FURUHIT, Incorporated Accountants, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED-Competent COMPOSITORS for Gujarathi work. They must know Book and Job-work and pricing. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, according to merit. See the undersigned at New Sardar Agharam up to 21st February. After that communication may be addressed to MANAGER, SHRI VYANKATESH PRESS, Amalner District, East Khandesh. 1024

WANTED FOR BAGDAD-Thoroughly capable Indian ACCOUNTANT salary Rs. 900 per mensem. FOR BUSHAR-Three capable LEDGERS. CLERKS. FOR COUNTRY COTTON MILL. One young ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters, according to capability. See before the end of this month to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Barri Light Railway Co., Ltd., Post Kurduwadi. 1048

WANTED-A CURATOR for the Watson Museum of Antiquities Rajkot, consolidated salary Rs. 75-100. Post at present available for one year. Arts Graduate with Sanskrit, Palli, Magadhi and Palaeography should only apply. Knowledge of deciphering Coins both ancient and modern necessary. Applications with copies of testimonials may be sent to the Undersigned before 15th March, 1919. VITHALDAS, G. TRIVEDI, Honorary Secretary. 1067

WANTED following hands for immediate employment on this Railway. NATIVE STATION MASTERS, salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 according to grade. SKNALLERS, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 according to qualifications. Those who have actually worked in these capacities need apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned of this month to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Barri Light Railway Co., Ltd., Post Kurduwadi. 1048

WANTED-A PAY CLERK for the Depot at 1104th, Mahabaleshwar Light Infantry, must be willing to enlist for 4 years from date of enrolment. Will not be required to go overseas. Cases only that is now enlisted. Preference given to men with previous military experience. Pay of Rs. 11 m. plus free rations and clothing and Rs. 20 allowance with prospects of increase on promotion according to qualifications. Officer Commanding Depot 1104th Mahabaleshwar Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1064

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED immediately for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, two competent HEAD COOKS. Good salary. 1026

WANTED-AN L. T. M., having his subject in Weaving. Apply, station experience and pay, to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1015

WANTED-A SIZING CLERK, who must be very sharp at figures and cloth calculating. Apply with lowest pay to Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1014

WANTED-2 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on initial consolidated pay Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Panna C. I. 871

WANTED-A EUROPEAN or PARSIMANAGER and CANNYASSER for Mercantile Firm. Pay according to qualifications and commission. Apply to PATEL MAHOMED ALI, 397, Nakhoda Mohalla, Post No. 3, Bombay. 1025

WANTED-A vegetarian qualified NURSE possessing a fairly good knowledge of medicines and midwifery. State caste and pay wanted with testimonials to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

WANTED.

WANTED-4 PING WERT FRAMES, 5in. x 11in. 1/16in. or 1/18in. 5 PLAT CARD Plates, 40in. or wire, Report year. Reply to the CALICO MILL, Ahmedabad. 983

WANTED-OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

FOR SALE.

CIGARS FOR SALE-100 Box of CORONA CIGAR. Perfect condition. What offers, Apply Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. C. H. Roberts ware at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m. 1044

FOR SALE-One LANDAU with HORSE, complete, second-hand and in running order. For particulars apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 965

FOR SALE-One 18 c. gold open face gent's high class watch with gold and platinum chain belongs to a gentleman. Can be seen at SWISS WATCH WORKS, Lamington Road, next to N. Powell. 1043

FOR SALE-4 Cylinder, 2-seater Rover Car in excellent condition, with 12 volts C. V. Dymco, Bosch Magneto and very stylish body. Price Rs. 7,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1032

FOR SALE-At Bombay. Pair of imported African CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, other animals. Apply, "H" Ballygunge Pharmacy, Calcutta. 968

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE-Four cylinder, 5-seater, STUDEBAKER CAR in perfect order suitable for Taxi. Inspection at Messrs. YAMHA BROS., Girgaum, between 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 990

FOR SALE-GILLET BLADES-Complete 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR-Complete 1-15-0 each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. M. M. TRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 121

144 Imperial Mansion Pencils, H. B., useful for schools, offices and general purposes, at Rs. 3/4 V. P. charges extra. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, 195 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE-The following four horses: (1) A very handsome fast trotting Arab Entire, four years old, 15 hands, price Rs. 800; (2) A very handsome fast trotting Chestnut Panchkaylan horse, five years old, 14.2, price Rs. 800; (3) A very handsome fast trotting Grey Arab horse, four years old, 14.2, price Rs. 750; (4) One very handsome fast trotting Grey Arab Entire, 14.3, four years old, price Rs. 800. The above horses are broken to both saddle and harness and will take nearest offer and could be seen at R. SCOTT & Co., Govaria Tank Road. 1041

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Mahabeshwar. BOWSHAN COTTAGE, suitable for Parson. Apply C. C. MODY, Mahabeshwar. 992

MATHERIAN TO BE LET-Small COTTAGES and large BUNGALOWS for the hot season. Apply early to LORD'S STORES. 1027

TO BE LET-FLATS OR WHOLE BUNGALOW. Rare opportunity for Indian Princess or large noble families, 2 storied bungalow, facing sea at Nepean Sea Road, each flat contains 5 large bed-rooms, 1 hall, 1 billiard room and 1 dining saloon, complete with electric lights and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements. Stable, garage and kitchen separate. Apply to W. B. CASSINATH, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 995

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARINE INSURANCE.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., and are in a position to effect insurances at the lowest possible rates. For particulars apply to:-

C. M. ROSS, Managing Partner, Mathradas and Co. Canada Building, Bombay. 1011

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S., Consulting Chemist, Chemical Engineer, Oil and Soap Expert. 6/8, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC AND LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:-
Notices, also Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc., Per inch

First insertion Rs. 6.0
Second insertion Rs. 3.0
Third insertion Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion Rs. 2.0
Fifth and subsequent Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919, at 6-30 p.m. All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.
C. F. MORRIS, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sailors' Home Society. 953

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club proposed to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th March, has been postponed to FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at the same time and place.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1919-20.
 2. To consider the future of Arab racing at Bombay and Poona.
 3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.
- NOTE-Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discussion are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary not less than 7 days before the Meeting.

(By Order)
J. REYNOLDS, Ag. Secretary.

Western India Turf Club, Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1042

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED-A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Pandharup Water Works, starting pay Rs. 110 to Rs. 120; free quarters provided. Those only who hold 1st class certificate under the Public Works Department and have had sufficient experience of Water Works should apply, with copies of testimonials, etc., by the 1st March, 1919.

A. B. DESOUZA, Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.

P. W. D. Office, Sholapur, 13th February, 1919. 944

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MAYACHI MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant, from Port Said and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending the cargo on the morning of the survey. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to a survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single runnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 20th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

1. THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE make a Town Planning Scheme No. 2 in respect of the area containing Survey Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part), 7 (part), 8 (part), 9 (part), 10 (part), 11 (part), 12 (part), 13 (part), 14 (part), 15 (part), 16 (part), 17 (part), 18 (part), 19 (part), 20 (part), 21 (part), 22 (part), 23 (part), 24 (part), 25 (part), 26 (part), 27 (part), 28 (part), 29 (part), 30 (part), 31 (part), 32 (part), 33 (part), 34 (part), 35 (part), 36 (part), 37 (part), 38 (part), 39 (part), 40 (part), 41 (part), 42 (part), 43 (part), 44 (part), 45 (part), 46 (part), 47 (part), 48 (part), 49 (part), 50 (part), 51 (part), 52 (part), 53 (part), 54 (part), 55 (part), 56 (part), 57 (part), 58 (part), 59 (part), 60 (part), 61 (part), 62 (part), 63 (part), 64 (part), 65 (part), 66 (part), 67 (part), 68 (part), 69 (part), 70 (part), 71 (part), 72 (part), 73 (part), 74 (part), 75 (part), 76 (part), 77 (part), 78 (part), 79 (part), 80 (part), 81 (part), 82 (part), 83 (part), 84 (part), 85 (part), 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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

A few light falls of rain are reported from Burma and Malabar. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir and remains feeble.

Forecast:—Some snowfalls in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.914	Inch.
Temperature of Air	73.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.2	"
Sea Surface	68.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.610	"
State of sky (the whole sky)	0.0	"
Cloudy—10	0.0	"
Maximum temperature	82.2	"
Minimum	64.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.N.E. to N.W. to N.W.	"
Force of Wind	137	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	20	m 1 53	27 0	Thur.	8	8 8	17 19
High	21	2 34a	25 0	High	9	8 41	19 19
Fri.	22	m 3 13	25 1	Fri.	9	8 35a	20 20
Low	23	3 54a	25 2	Low	10	9 28a	18 18
Sun.	23	m 3 16	24 5	Sun.	10	10 12	18 18
High	24	4 09	24 9	High	11	10 30a	23 23
Mon.	24	m 4 12	24 1	Mon.	11	17 17	19 19
Low	25	5 51a	24 0	Low	1	18 18	22 22
High	26	5 43	23 9	High	1	18 18	21 21
Wed.	26	m 6 36a	24 2	Wed.	2	1 3a	18 18
Low	27	7 30	23 9	Low	2	1 0a	21 21
High	28	8 23	23 8	High	3	2 0a	19 19
Thur.	28	m 9 16	23 7	Thur.	3	2 54a	18 18
Low	29	10 10	23 6	Low	4	3 48a	17 17
High	30	11 04	23 5	High	4	4 42a	16 16
Mon.	30	m 11 57	23 4	Mon.	5	5 36a	15 15
Low	31	12 51	23 3	Low	5	6 30a	14 14
High		1 45	23 2	High	6	7 24a	13 13
Tue.		2 39	23 1	Tue.	6	8 18a	12 12
Low		3 33	23 0	Low	7	9 12a	11 11
High		4 27	22 9	High	7	10 6a	10 10
Wed.		5 21	22 8	Wed.	8	10 54a	9 9
Low		6 15	22 7	Low	8	11 48a	8 8
High		7 09	22 6	High	9	12 42a	7 7
Thur.		8 03	22 5	Thur.	9	1 36a	6 6
Low		8 57	22 4	Low	10	2 30a	5 5
High		9 51	22 3	High	10	3 24a	4 4
Fri.		10 45	22 2	Fri.	11	4 18a	3 3
Low		11 39	22 1	Low	11	5 12a	2 2
High		12 33	22 0	High	12	6 6a	1 1
Sun.		1 27	21 9	Sun.	12	6 54a	0 0
Mon.		2 21	21 8	Mon.		7 48a	0 0
Low		3 15	21 7	Low		8 42a	0 0
High		4 09	21 6	High		9 36a	0 0
Tue.		5 03	21 5	Tue.		10 30a	0 0
Low		5 57	21 4	Low		11 24a	0 0
High		6 51	21 3	High		12 18a	0 0
Wed.		7 45	21 2	Wed.		1 12a	0 0
Low		8 39	21 1	Low		2 6a	0 0
High		9 33	21 0	High		3 0a	0 0
Thur.		10 27	20 9	Thur.		3 54a	0 0
Fri.		11 21	20 8	Fri.		4 48a	0 0
Low		12 15	20 7	Low		5 42a	0 0
High		1 9	20 6	High		6 36a	0 0
Sun.		1 53	20 5	Sun.		7 30a	0 0
Mon.		2 47	20 4	Mon.		8 24a	0 0
Low		3 41	20 3	Low		9 18a	0 0
High		4 35	20 2	High		10 12a	0 0
Tue.		5 29	20 1	Tue.		11 6a	0 0
Low		6 23	20 0	Low		12 0a	0 0
High		7 17	19 9	High		12 54a	0 0
Wed.		8 11	19 8	Wed.		1 48a	0 0
Low		9 5	19 7	Low		2 42a	0 0
High		9 59	19 6	High		3 36a	0 0
Thur.		10 53	19 5	Thur.		4 30a	0 0
Fri.		11 47	19 4	Fri.		5 24a	0 0
Low		12 41	19 3	Low		6 18a	0 0
High		1 35	19 2	High		7 12a	0 0
Sun.		2 29	19 1	Sun.		8 6a	0 0
Mon.		3 23	19 0	Mon.		9 0a	0 0
Low		4 17	18 9	Low		9 54a	0 0
High		5 11	18 8	High		10 48a	0 0
Tue.		6 5	18 7	Tue.		11 42a	0 0
Low		6 59	18 6	Low		12 36a	0 0
High		7 53	18 5	High		1 30a	0 0
Wed.		8 47	18 4	Wed.		2 24a	0 0
Low		9 41	18 3	Low		3 18a	0 0
High		10 35	18 2	High		4 12a	0 0
Thur.		11 29	18 1	Thur.		5 6a	0 0
Fri.		12 23	18 0	Fri.		6 0a	0 0
Low		1 17	17 9	Low		6 54a	0 0
High		2 11	17 8	High		7 48a	0 0
Sun.		3 5	17 7	Sun.		8 42a	0 0
Mon.		3 59	17 6	Mon.		9 36a	0 0
Low		4 53	17 5	Low		10 30a	0 0
High		5 47	17 4	High		11 24a	0 0
Tue.		6 41	17 3	Tue.		12 18a	0 0
Low		7 35	17 2	Low		1 12a	0 0
High		8 29	17 1	High		2 6a	0 0
Wed.		9 23	17 0	Wed.		3 0a	0 0
Low		10 17	16 9	Low		3 54a	0 0
High		11 11	16 8	High		4 48a	0 0
Thur.		12 5	16 7	Thur.		5 42a	0 0
Fri.		12 59	16 6	Fri.		6 36a	0 0
Low		1 53	16 5	Low		7 30a	0 0
High		2 47	16 4	High		8 24a	0 0
Sun.		3 41	16 3	Sun.		9 18a	0 0
Mon.		4 35	16 2	Mon.		10 12a	0 0
Low		5 29	16 1	Low		11 6a	0 0
High		6 23	16 0	High		12 0a	0 0
Tue.		7 17	15 9	Tue.		12 54a	0 0
Low		8 11	15 8	Low		1 48a	0 0
High		9 5	15 7	High		2 42a	0 0
Wed.		9 59	15 6	Wed.		3 36a	0 0
Thur.		10 53	15 5	Thur.		4 30a	0 0
Fri.		11 47	15 4	Fri.		5 24a	0 0
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Low		5 29	12 1	Low		11 6a	0 0
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Tue.		6 41	5 3	Tue.		12 18a	0 0
Low		7 35	5 2	Low		1 12a	0 0
High		8 29	5 1	High		2 6a	0 0
Wed.		9 23	5 0	Wed.		3 0a	0 0
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).
Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.
S. S. Havidar with English parcel mails expected at daylight.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
Prize giving of Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
Bombay races: fifth day: Mahalaxmi race course.
First race starts at 2-25 p.m.—State arrival of H.E. The Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bandar-Abbas, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.
Thana Railway Passengers' meetings at Thana Theatre at 4 p.m.
FRIDAY, February 22.
Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-8, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-8, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Frescos Cinema: 7-8, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-8, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Havidar with the outward Parcel Mails of the 40th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Wednesday next.

THANA RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIA.
A public meeting of all the Thana Railway passengers will be held at the Thana Theatre on Sunday the 23rd February 1919 at 4 p.m. (S.T.). All interested are invited to attend.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Havidar" with the outward Parcel Mails of the 30th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Wednesday next.

MARATHA RASTHIYA SANGHA.
Under the auspices of the Maratha Rasthiya Sangha, a public meeting will be held at 8 p.m., at the Hira Bag, to demand self-determination for India and to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Vinayakrai Pawar will preside.

G. K. PRABHU SHANKAR SANGHA.
Under the auspices of the above Sangha, a public meeting will be held at 8 p.m., at the Hira Bag, to demand self-determination for India and to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Vinayakrai Pawar will preside.

TRAGEDY IN A BARBER'S SHOP.
The Coroner, Dr. W. Numan, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan, name unknown, who was found unconscious in a barber's shop at Sandhurst Road on Tuesday last and who died the same evening at the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The evidence disclosed the fact that the deceased went into the barber's shop on Tuesday evening and asked for a bath. He got into one of the three baths in the shop and then asked for a razor which was given to him. Some time after another customer came and asked for a bath. The deceased then went to the bath, when he saw the deceased lying unconscious with his throat cut and informed the owner. The police were called and the man was removed to the hospital where he was found to be semi-conscious, but unable to speak.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon at the Hospital deposed that the wound could have been inflicted with a razor and it seemed to have been self-inflicted.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.
RESIGNATION OF SOME EUROPEAN MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 19.
It is understood that some European members of the Municipal Corporation of Madras have resigned as a protest against the provision passed by the Legislative Council on the City Municipal Bill that persons who have contract with the Corporation cannot be elected as Councillors. The Clause referred to runs as follows:—

"A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as Councillor if such a person is at the time of appointment or nomination interested in subsisting contract made with, or any work being done for the Corporation except as shareholder (other than Director) of an incorporated company."

A PROPOSAL IN MADRAS CORPORATION
(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 19.
Dewan Bahadur P. Thyagaraya Chetty has given notice that he would move at the meeting of the Corporation on the 20th instant for an address to be presented to Lord Portland on the eve of his departure, in view of the great interest his Excellency has been taking for the health of the city and for the material, moral and social progress of the Presidency in general.

EXHIBITION OF ARTS.

CREDITABLE SHOW BY CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Art and Industries organised by the Catholic Ladies' Association was performed by Lady Lloyd at the St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, yesterday evening.

Mrs. D'Monte, in requesting her Excellency to open the Exhibition, said, on behalf of the members of the Catholic Ladies' Association, it was her privilege, as President to offer her Excellency, a very hearty welcome, and to thank her for having so graciously consented to open the Exhibition the proceeds of which were going to charity.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, in opening the Exhibition, said that she thanked them for the welcome extended to her by the President of the Catholic Ladies' Association, and she had great pleasure in being there that evening. There were many beautiful things in the Exhibition, and such money as they all could have to spend on them for themselves and their children would have been well spent, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that the money spent by them would be for relieving the famine distress. She knew what splendid work the Association had done during the war and though the war was now over there were many other ways in which its funds could and would be utilised. She then declared the Exhibition open.

Her Excellency then went round the different stalls and made purchases, as did also the visitors who were greatly delighted to see these beautiful specimens of embroidery, painting, etc.

THE STALLS.

Among the different stalls mention might be made of (1) the stall of the Catholic Ladies' Association, which displayed some very beautiful and artistic specimens of embroidery, pen and hand paintings, fancy needlework, artificial flowers in silk, etc., (2) the stalls of the Katharine Catholic Mission of Kune, Khandala, where were put up hand-woven rugs and carpets; (3) the stall of the Silk Embroidery School, of the Catholic Mission of Anand, in which were seen some of attractive pieces of embroidery work done by boys; (4) the stall of Mount Mary's Convent of Bandra, where also were displayed some beautiful specimens of silk and gold embroidery, needlework, etc., and (5) the stall of the Fort Needle Room of Meadows Street where were displayed some charming specimens of crepe de chine night dresses, hand-sewn and hand-embroidered, babies' frocks, etc. The other stalls were run by the St. Joseph's Home and Nursery, the St. Joseph Convent's High School of Bandra, etc.

In the Artistic Stall, quite a number of beautiful portraits attracted the attention of all visitors. Among the noteworthy specimens, mention might be made of a beautiful oil painting portrait of the late Sir Phiroze shah Mehta, priced at Rs. 400, and another smaller one of the late Dr. Dadabhai Navroji, priced at Rs. 125.

In the side-shows provision was also made for some games such as the 'wheel of fortune' 'knives and rings', etc.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
RESOLUTION ON HIGH PRICES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.
At the afternoon sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council five resolutions were discussed, three of which were formal. Of the remaining resolutions one moved by Mr. Irwin asked for provision being made for the teaching of hygiene and sanitation. Mr. Wordsworth on behalf of Government stated what Government had done during last year in this direction and also what they proposed to do. The resolution was withdrawn.

The next resolution asked Government to take steps in connection with the high prices of cloth and foodstuffs on the lines of the action taken by the Behar Government. Sir Henry Wheeler said that the question was not a provincial one and pointed out the steps they were taking in the matter. The resolution was withdrawn. The Council adjourned till 5th March.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR READ FUND.
To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will publish this in your paper for the information of all those subscribers who so kindly contributed to this fund at my request during the year 1918. In all Rs. 25,000 were collected from March, 1918, to the end of January, 1919. Owing to the sudden cessation of the war in November, 1918, the Head Office at Berne in Switzerland intimated that no more funds were necessary there, and so the sum collected has been forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, Central Prisoners of War Committee, 4, Thurlow Place, London, S. W. to be utilised by him for the relief and aid of those War Prisoners returned from Germany who need help and assistance. The Head Office at Berne itself has done similarly, I gather.

Before concluding, I should like to express my grateful thanks to all those who responded so readily to my appeal and particularly to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted me in collecting the funds. My special thanks are due to Mrs. W. H. Brady, Malabar Hill, who alone collected the handsome sum of over Rs. 9,000. I may also mention that the members of the Bombay Gymkhana responded very handsomely by sending me large monthly instalments throughout the year.—Yours, etc.,

MEHRI D. TATA.
Bombay, 30th February, 1919.

A HUGHES ROAD AFFRAY.

PATHANS FINED FOR ASSAULTING POLICE.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Gulabshah Noorshah and Meerash Bahadurshah, two Pathan gunners with voluntarily causing hurt to four policemen and deterring the latter from discharging their duties.

Mr. Kamat, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 10th instant at about 4 a.m. a police sepoy on duty at the corner of Hughes Road and Pedder Road heard shouts of "chore, chore" (thief) and soon after saw the two accused running along Hughes Road. He ran after them and seized accused No. 1 who, with a stick he had in his hand, struck the sepoy. Accused No. 2 then came up, and assaulted the sepoy with a bamboo. The sepoy felt giddy and fell down, but managed to hold accused No. 1 tight. A tukdiwala who was on duty at Pedder Road, saw this and hurrying to the assistance of the sepoy seized accused No. 1, who managed to shake off one of his hands, took out a knife and was attempting to open its blade with the other hand. Then, accused No. 2 came to the help of No. 1 and struck the tukdiwala on the head. Two more policemen at that time came up and rendered timely assistance. Eventually the two accused were overpowered and taken to the police station. All the four policemen were injured, one of whom was severely injured, and they were all removed to the Hospital.

The defence plea was that the policemen abused the accused and set upon them, that in the scuffle that ensued accused No. 1, in self-defence, flourished his stick. Both the accused, however, pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

EXAGGERATED PROSECUTION STORY.
The Magistrate believed that the case for the prosecution was exaggerated, believing, however, the main facts. He said that the offence was a serious one which called for a deterrent punishment. He complimented police sepoy No. 434D who, he said, deserved special credit for the pluck shown by him. His Worship, convicting the accused, said that, as the accused were in custody for one week, the ends of justice would be met if heavy fines were imposed. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 90, and the other to a fine of Rs. 70, or in the alternative three months' hard labour each. Out of the fines, if recovered, the following were ordered to be paid:—

Ra. 40 to Police sepoy No. 434D, Rs. 30 to Police sepoy No. 837D, Rs. 15 to Police sepoy No. 2129D, and Rs. 15 to Police sepoy No. 1366D.

AN INGENUOUS THEFT.
CLOTH MERCHANT DUPED.

Mehra Mulji, employed in the firm of Messrs. Kanji Karsandas, cloth merchants of Champa 181 instant, reported to the police that on the 18th instant he loaned six yards of cloth to the Globe Mill and directed the drivers to take them to his shop at Champa Gully. Five of the carts turned up, but the last bearing the name of the firm, did not appear. On enquiry he found that the cart had been lost some days ago. The cloth in the missing cart was worth about Rs. 3,400.

ASSAULT ON A WRONG PARTY
ACCUSED GET TWO MONTHS.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ashokrao charged Govind Tukaram with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Rusanji J. Naigamwala, a taxi-driver residing at Princess Street, Bombay.

Mr. Behramshah H. Daruvala, pleader watched the case on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Chotalal Desai defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant was returning to Princess Street, at about 8-30 p.m., on the 10th instant and while he was going up the steps the accused gave him two blows with a stick on his head and back. The accused then ran away. One Mr. Jal J. Mehta, who saw the assault, being committed, gave chase and caught the accused who was handed over to the police. The complainant did not know the accused before and had no enemies who bore him grudge.

For the defence it was urged that the complainant abused the accused who struck him under provocation.

The prosecution alleged that the accused had acted as a hireling, who very likely took the complainant for another. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

HACKNEY COACH DRIVERS' DEMAND.
The Managing Committee of the employees of hackney carriages in Bombay has sent a resolution to the owners of the carriages to the effect that it regrets to find that their prayers for granting 25 per cent. increase in salaries of their men have not as yet been granted by most of the employers, adding that they (men) find it extremely difficult to maintain themselves and their families on the small pay they draw, and has further submitted that if either party does not act according to its (the Managing Committee's) advice, it will not be responsible for it.

BATHING TRAGEDY AT MANGALORE.
THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)
MANGALORE, Feb. 17.
A sad incident occurred yesterday resulting in the death of three Roman Catholic youths. Four youths, all belonging to the Bolar quarter, went to the morning for a bath in the Netravadi river near the light house. The current was apparently too strong for the youngsters, who were dragged towards the bar, three of them disappearing before help reached them. The survivor was rescued with difficulty by some boatmen and later on three dead bodies were recovered.

THE LATE DR. H. NAKHODA.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO CITY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Mahimulal Currimbhoy, yesterday.

The President said they had heard of the sad and untimely demise of one of their colleagues, who after a long illness had passed away—he meant the late Dr. Huseinbhoi Nakhoda. Dr. Nakhoda was not an old member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, but he was always ready to serve the city to the best of his abilities and took a keen interest in the proceedings of the Corporation. During the last influenza epidemic he volunteered his services for the help of the poor and the distressed. He (the speaker) was sure they would agree with him when he said that they should adjourn the meeting, without transacting any business, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan moved that the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the untimely death of Dr. Huseinbhoi Nakhoda, who as a member of the Corporation for three years rendered useful services to the city and the Corporation; that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the relations of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement, and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said Dr. Nakhoda had a brilliant college career, and had a genial disposition.

Mr. M. A. Baveliwala said the late Dr. Nakhoda regularly attended the meetings of the Corporation and showed a keen desire in its work. He helped poor patients and students.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said Dr. Nakhoda had done useful work on the Corporation. It was sad that Dr. Nakhoda should have been cut off in the prime of life.

The Hon. Mr. O. V. Mehta associated himself with what had been said by the previous speakers.

The resolution was passed, the members standing.

DEFAUDING THE POST OFFICE.
SENTENCE ON A SHIP'S PURSER.

Joseph Charles La Touche, an Anglo-Indian working as a purser on S. S. Hymetas was placed on Wednesday before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Sykes on a charge of forging an entry in his post office Savings Bank Book, and, after making use of the same, dishonestly inducing the Sub-Postmaster of Apollo Bunder Post Office, to deliver to him Rs. 250 in cash belonging to Government.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, defended the accused.

The Sub-Postmaster deposed that the original amount in the Accounts Book was Rs. 10. This was altered to Rs. 310, and the balance left was Rs. 1 which was altered to Rs. 311.

The accused first pleaded not guilty, saying that his pass book was in an open drawer in his cabin and that some one of his enemies might have altered the figures. He was away for 16 months, and did not remember what money he had in the post office. It was the fault of the Sub-Postmaster in not looking through his own books. Eventually the accused pleaded guilty, and his father made good the amount.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 in all, or in default to undergo, hard labour for two months.

LADY WILLINGDON FAREWELL ADDRESS FUND.

The following report has been issued by the honorary Secretaries:—

In the month of November 1918, subscriptions were invited from the women of the Bombay Presidency with the object of presenting a farewell address to Lady Willingdon and of presenting her with a gift. By Lady Willingdon's special desire the remainder of the money in the fund after the expense of the gift was defrayed was to be devoted to the Famine Fund. The primary object of the fund was to make a presentation to Lady Willingdon and Lady Willingdon's wishes were consulted as to the form of the gift to be presented to her.

The gift took the form of a very beautiful jewel, which at the request of the General Committee was selected by Lady Willingdon herself, and this jewel was presented at a public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 5th December last and at the same time a cheque for Rs. 23,000, which was the estimated balance of the Fund at the date of the presentation was handed to Lady Willingdon and by her handed over to the Famine Fund, the cheque being drawn in Lady Willingdon's favour as forming part of the presentation to her.

The General Committee now present the accounts of the Fund and it will be seen therefrom that the sum of Rs. 16,500 was expended by the Committee out of the Fund on the purchase of the jewel. A brief explanation with regard to this is perhaps desirable. The General Committee named a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the cost of the gift to Lady Willingdon. The particular jewel selected by Lady Willingdon could not be purchased for that sum and certain subscribers came forward anonymously and offered to guarantee the surplus moneys required. Subsequently, subscriptions were received to the extent of Rs. 1,500 with the express request that they should be devoted to the purchase of the particular jewel selected by Lady Willingdon and not to the Famine Fund, and this sum of Rs. 1,500 was therefore allocated to the cost of the jewel in addition to the amount named by the General Committee. The balance of the Fund will now be paid into the Famine Fund after the expenses of the publication of this Report and the Accounts have been defrayed.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

A SLIGHT RISE.

The total mortality was 190 on Wednesday, as compared with 146 on Tuesday and 123 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 13 attacks and 6 deaths and small-pox 10 attacks and 3 deaths on Wednesday.

AN ANDHRA INTERNEE.

C. L. D. MEIHOD.

"New India" publishes the following:—The Andhra Civil Rights Committee sends us the following copy of letter written by Mr. D. Chenchiah, the Andhra Internee, who was taken away from Cannanore to the Delhi Central Jail recently, to his brother:—

(True Copy)

O-o The Superintendent

The District Jail

Delhi

27th Jan. 19.

Dear brother:—Received your card to-day. I got "The Sayings of Shri Ramakrishna" from the "Vedantha Kesari" office, but not others. The above book is one of the most interesting and instructive, I have read. The way in which he explains the most abstruse philosophical truths in the simplest language and by the most common examples is remarkable. I wish I have the other books also which I have written for.

You seem to be very anxious about my affairs. A few days after I reached the place, the Superintendent of the Jail informed me that the Police would have an interview with me, but they did not come. I requested the Superintendent to inform them, which he kindly did. I had three interviews with a detective Officer. "He had no need to accuse me with those serious charges which I have been accused when I was arrested." The events have long ago proved that I am innocent. But the officer belongs to the Detective Department and also most skilful. He charged me vaguely of this and that; he listened to my answers, but used to say at the end of every answer "Do not tell me stories. Tell me the truth."

I told him that he was much kinder than the one that examined me three years and six months back; the letter used to tell me that I would be hanged; that I told him the truth and that I am telling the same thing; I am innocent; how can I say that I committed a crime? He would again say "Tell the truth, you would be alright" I told him "I am telling you the truth finally. Truth can be told only one way while a lie can be told thousand and one ways. I am innocent. I do not feel this imprisonment as a trouble at all. There was a time when I felt it very badly. But after my elder brothers died, when one of their wives committed suicide, when others most dear to me also died, and when my mother is pining, the troubles consequent on imprisonment and the teasing of the detectives is like a drop in the ocean. If I am released I will have a chance to make my mother happy once more. If she dies away, I would not care to get out of the jail even if you were to ask me to go away." He again repeated "tell me the truth." I told him "Release me or release me not; hang me or hang me not. I have been telling the truth. I am innocent. It is for you to decide. You can do me good; you can do me injury." He went away.

Yours affectionately,

(SD.) D. CHENCHIAH.

DEMobilISATION SCHEME.

INDIAN ARMY BONUS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following India Army Order has been issued in regard to the applicability of the orders relating to extra remuneration for those retained in military service to officers and others serving in India:—

"With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 121, dated 11th February, 1919, all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving in India, including those otherwise eligible for demobilisation, are liable to be retained for military service until they can be relieved. Officers and other ranks who are not otherwise eligible for demobilisation under the terms of Army Order 14, dated the 29th January, 1919, will receive the full bonus as from 1st February, 1919. In the case of India and garrisons east of Suez, such officers and other ranks as will be eligible for demobilisation in the form of part of an Overseas garrison and not required for garrison purposes pending relief, as far as possible will be relieved during the present troping season, which extends approximately up to the end of May. Arrangements are being made for the selection of other ranks for return to the United Kingdom during the present troping season within certain fixed limits. Those selected will be warned of their selection.

Such officers and other ranks will not be eligible for the full bonus, but will become eligible for the half rates as from the 1st May, 1919, if they have not been actually demobilized at that date. Should any officers and other ranks so selected fail to be sent Home for demobilisation during the present troping season other than through their own fault, they will become eligible for the full bonus with retrospective effect from the 1st February, 1919, until sent Home and demobilized. Those who are not selected to return during the current troping season and are through the exigencies of the service retained until the next troping season pending relief, will be eligible for the full bonus from the 1st February, 1919, and will be treated as "selections" for the armies of occupation under the terms of the instructions contained in Army Order 14, dated 29th January, 1919.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manila and Hongkong via Negapatnam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

The Supplementary Mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 23rd inst.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

ALLADIA'S FAILURE AT IDENTIFICATION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 19.

On the Court re-examining Mr. Roohulal cross-examined Umrao of Chandpar. Witness did not know a Hindu was converted to Islam, and named Din Mohamed. He was not aware of the ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Mussulmans on that account.

Re-examined by Mr. Wallace, witness said, that Kura, when asked, had told him he was going to Katarpar.

Alladia, the next witness for the prosecution stated, he was examined by the Police 7 or 8 days after the riot. Witness was living at Chandpar since the riot. Mania, who gave evidence yesterday, was his uncle. Witness identified 65 people most of whom, he said, had latish and were abetting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said on hearing cries of JAI, he ran out of his house and hid himself among some bushes and from there he was constantly peeping out at the crowd and had noticed the Hindus killing Mussulmans, and Chamar dragging his body to Lalabala House and burning there. There were two cornhans in his house one contained corn and another clothes. Clothes were missing, but witness had not complained to the Police or any body regarding them. Witness professed complete ignorance regarding several things. He did not remember any conversations with his neighbours or what transpired during such conversations. He never acquired from anybody about the happenings on the day of the riot. He did not see houses being set on fire or anybody doing so. Witness was unable to give any time and did not know what midday meal time meant. He went to Jwalpur with a Police Constable, whom he did not know, to make a statement.

Mr. Roohulal, cross-examining witness with special reference to identifications, asked the Court to note that witness had failed to identify persons whom he knew. Witness had said that in a big crowd he had recognised people while in the Court he walked up close to the men and failed to identify them. Mr. Roohulal also emphasised the importance of witness' failure to identify the Constable whom he had accompanied from Chandpar to Jwalpur. There was no re-examination.

Arinulla describing himself as 65 years old and in service as a chaman was next examined. His examination was not completed when the Court adjourned.

"MADRAS MAIL" DEFAMATION CASE
JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS ON VAKIL'S CONDUCT.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The adjourned application of Mr. V. A. Newsowers for leave to withdraw the suit filed against Mr. D. S. Brown, Editor of the "Madras Mail" came on for hearing to-day.

The plaintiff appeared before Justice Cottle-Frutter and explained what had happened in the District Munsiff's Court at Vellore at the time when the District Munsiff made the order declaring defendant ex parte.

His Lordship in passing orders set out the facts of the situation with regard to what happened in Vellore and in the High Court and observed, he could see nothing that could offer any excuse or palliation for the conduct of vakil, or vakils if there were others acting with him, for what took place in the Vellore Court. On the very face of the letter to the District Munsiff by the defendant's solicitors informing him that a trans- application in the High Court had been adjourned for a week on a motion made on behalf of the plaintiff, the vakil pressed the District Munsiff to pass an ex parte order treating the solicitors' letter as a falsehood. His client lived only a quarter of a mile away and he could have asked the Munsiff to wait till he received instructions. He did nothing of that sort and preferred to commit gross discourtesy and breach of obligation to decency which made life among members of the profession a tolerable thing. The plaintiff who was directly concerned in the suit did not himself take steps to put things right. His Lordship gave permission to the plaintiff to withdraw the suit and allowed taxed costs and certified fees for counsel.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year namely:—

President:—The Hon. Mr. W. E. Cram. Vice-President:—The Hon. Mr. C. Murray, of Messrs. Thomas Duff & Co. Ltd.

Members:—The Hon. Mr. Frank Carter, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Mr. W. C. Grangebrook of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. W. J. M. Hogarty, the National Bank of India Ltd., Mr. W. Mc Houston of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Mr. H. V. Marshall of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Mr. J. A. Mar, shall, Acting Agent, East India Railway; and Mr. B. A. White of Messrs. Bird and Co.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi is standing as a candidate in the ensuing election of the Provincial Legislative Council on behalf of the Municipalities in the Southern Division and Mr. G. B. Deshpande on behalf of the Local Boards in the Southern Division.

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AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS THEIR EXCELLENCIES will be driving IN STATE to the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, the public attending the Races are informed that CLERK ROAD, JUNCTION ROAD, and HAINES ROAD will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC between 3-15 p.m. and 3-45 p.m. The public are therefore advised to be at the Race Course by 3-15 p.m.
This Notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.
O. ALLEN HARKER,
Deputy Commissioner
for Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 20th February, 1919.

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PUBLIC MEETING.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on SUNDAY, the 23rd February at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the vacant site below the French Bridge, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bills.
1055

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONE WHO ATTENDS—You do not give your name and address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 21st February, 1919.

SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.
We published yesterday a cable from the President of the Transvaal British Indian Association to the Editor of this paper stating that legal proceedings under the Precious Base Metals Act of 1898 have resulted against Indian merchants of long standing in the Krugersdorp area. The effect of the judgment, it is stated, spells virtual ruin of the mercantile community throughout Witwatersrand. But this is not all. Other laws affecting the Indian community are being rigorously enforced with the deliberate object, it is alleged, of eliminating Indian trade in order to benefit European competitors. This revival of what is mildly described as a cruel and reactionary policy is amazing. Evidently, no sooner was the war ended than the campaign of virtually driving Indians from the Colony by subjecting them to harassment was begun. The Indian community in South Africa has built up its present position after years of strenuous labour and bitter struggles and in building up this position it has contributed not a little to the present prosperity of that part of the Empire. The white colonists have never displayed any feelings of gratitude for all that Indians have done for them. On the other hand, they have spared no pains to tyrannise over and humiliate them. The cable states that "it is significant that the action has been taken almost simultaneously with the armistice." It is very significant but not surprising. It is significant in so far as it is a fresh reminder that the white community in South Africa has not learnt anything from the war and has not forgotten anything. Even during the war, signs were not wanting to show that the meaning of the war was entirely lost on it. The end of the war has shown that though Prussian militarism has been crushed, the

cised from the Allied countries, including the British Empire. And though it is painful, it is not surprising that the South African community should take the earliest opportunity of manifesting this spirit. It was in 1899 that Lord Landsdowne said:

"Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of Indians. And the harm is not confined to the sufferers on the spot, for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empire, so mighty and irresistible in India, with its population of 300,000,000 is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State?"

After these wise words were uttered, years rolled away and Indians after a fiery ordeal were able to establish some of their rights in South Africa. The question arises whether, after the long, arduous and spiritual struggle that Indians under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi waged in South Africa for years, and all the sacrifices made by India during the present war, this indefensible attack on Indians in South Africa is to be tolerated? If so, the principles of equality and justice and right for which the Allies, with the Colonies and India, waged the war, are to be brushed aside. The cult of race superiority is to dominate the Empire once again. Colour prejudice is to have its way as freely as before the war.

These things cannot be allowed. The self-governing Dominions must understand that India will not tolerate injustice to any of her sons in any part of the British Empire. The sons of India have fought shoulder to shoulder with the white soldiers and India has given millions of money to help the Empire and its Allies. If attempts on the part of any country to impose unjust and humiliating treatment on Indians are not resisted, Indian loyalty and Indian sacrifices must go for nothing. The question of the status of India and Indians within the British Empire will have to be settled once and for all. Indians have been told times out of number that India is a partner in the British Empire, and that they are entitled to enjoy equal status with other citizens of the Empire. How is it that the evil news comes from South Africa that the colonists there have begun once again to resort to a reactionary, insulting and cruel policy? We invite the immediate attention of the Imperial Government and the Government of India to this fact. The Dominions must be made to realise in unequivocal terms that this policy towards Indians is condemned by all responsible and right-thinking men and that India will seek for her own way to resist and prevent it.

A CRUEL ORDER.

We have been for some time past receiving several complaints regarding the administration of the Anjuman-i-Islam of this City, and of the High School conducted by it. We have sufficient reasons to state that the affairs of both these institutions do not receive proper attention from the authorities concerned and that, at all events, the large majority of members of the Anjuman as well as the Moslems of Bombay in general, who are vitally concerned in the welfare of these institutions, do not take any active interest in them—with the result that the actual administration of affairs has passed into the hands of persons, not a few of whom do not deserve to be entrusted with the responsibility involved. We shall, however, revert to this matter more generally on a future occasion. Our immediate purpose is to draw attention to an extremely reprehensible manifestation of callousness for which the present authorities of the Anjuman are responsible.

The Sobani Hostel, which is attached to the school, has served, for years, as a veritable refuge for Moslem students from all parts of the Presidency who have to come to Bombay for study. All the students, except a very few, pay for board and lodging and they include students attending the various colleges

and schools in the City. A majority of them are naturally college students, though, of late, the facilities for secondary education, which Bombay offers, have attracted Moslem students from many parts of the Presidency and even the neighbouring Indian States to this City. In view of the scandalous dearth of proper housing accommodation in the City and the absence of hostels in the secondary schools, many of these students have taken advantage of the Sobani Hostel. The teaching in the Anjuman-i-Islam School having, in recent years, gone from bad to worse, most of these students have naturally gravitated to more efficient schools. Instead of trying to put their own house in order, the authorities of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School have sought to pour the vials of their jealous wrath on these students by resorting to a peculiarly reprehensible device of coercing them to attend their own school on pain of immediate dismissal from the hostel. The letter, which we publish elsewhere, from some of the victims of this arbitrary proceeding, depicts in touching if simple language the melancholy and cruel result of it as far as the school students are concerned. We desire to emphasise one or two aspects of the action taken in order to bring into relief the callousness and the unworthy motives which seem to have prompted it.

In the first place it is a notorious fact that most of the members of the Anjuman and its Managing Committee have long ceased sending their own children to the Anjuman School, because the teaching imparted there is not, thanks to their own apathy, very satisfactory. In the second place, it is only the students attending schools who have been threatened with dismissal. It is not that students already in the Anjuman School cannot get accommodation in the Sobani Hostel. Even if it were so, the college students—for whom hostel accommodation is available elsewhere—should first be asked to vacate. But the only object of the authorities seems to be, to coerce the students to attend their own schools. Such coercion can and should nowhere be tolerated. And what is the alternative for these helpless students of whose "homelessness," as they pathetically say, the Anjuman authorities have taken advantage? The hostel to them is a second home in a strange City. As they say: "We look upon the College students as our elder brothers who help us in our need, who nurse us in our illness, who do everything in their power to do us good. The Anjuman authorities want now to deprive us of this last protection." Deprived of this "last protection," and thrown on the tender mercies of this great City with its house-famine, where are they to turn unless to leave their studies and return to their homes? The present authorities of the Anjuman, which exists ostensibly to promote the welfare of the Moslem community—and especially of Moslem students—have shown themselves deplorably deficient in appreciating the moral responsibility which falls on them of protecting these students. "We appeal to the Moslem leaders of Bombay to supply us with suitable rooms for which we are ready to pay," say the harassed students. We cannot conceive of a greater reproach to Moslems of Bombay than is contained in this small sentence. We trust, however, now that the doings of the Anjuman authorities are brought to their notice, immediate steps will be taken by them to see that these authorities are brought to their senses.

Notes of the Day.

Allies and Germany.

We are given an inkling of the final naval peace terms. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be completely destroyed and the Kiel canal is to be thrown open to ordinary traffic. Germany is to be allowed to possess a navy only sufficient for defensive purposes. Nor will it have a better fate on land. The Armistice Commissioners are discussing what quota of troops Germany should retain. The reduction in men and war material is to be accompanied by a reduction in Germany's capacity to produce guns and munitions. Further, in order to allay the fears of France, Germany is to be forbidden to maintain troops in certain provinces. In a way a portion of Germany adjoining the western and eastern frontier, will be neutralised, France's civil and military expenditure totalled in 1918 fifty thousand million francs and the whole of it France is going to demand from Germany with guarantees. England wants twenty-five thousand million pounds from Germany. What We Fought For.

We have no love for the Hun and if we can get all these things from him so much the better. Germany is not in a position to contest any terms that the Allies may impose upon her. She knows this full well, as

can be seen from her signing the extension of the Armistice. But, at the same time, it is in the interests of the world's peace to help the new Government to maintain a stable government in Germany, especially in view of the continued outbreaks of the Spartacist movement. The Allies can dictate any terms to Germany, but they owe it to the cause, for which they went to war, to see that their demands are not incompatible with it. That would only lead the new democratic Germany to desperation.

Russian Affairs.

The news from Russia and about Russia is very scrappy. We are told, on the one hand, that the invitation for a conference is to be renewed. That suggests that the Allies do not despair of negotiation. On the other hand, we are informed that President Wilson has notified the War Minister that the Supreme War Council is taking steps to improve the Allied military position in Northern Russia. That suggests intervention. But a few days ago Mr. Lloyd George said in Parliament that America was willing neither to spend money nor to send men to Russia. There are said to be Soviet differences, Moscow with Lenin at the head favouring negotiation and Trotsky with Petrograd at his back condemning it. In short, nothing definite can be said about the present Russian situation or future developments. The last thing would be to encourage stable elements in Russia and not to drop negotiation prematurely.

Italy and Slav Question.

It might have been expected that Italy would prefer arbitration. But as matters have turned out, she declines to have any arbitration on the question of her difference with the Jugo-Slavs. The Peace Conference also has let this question of Italian and Slav differences alone. The Jugo-Slavs also apparently do not believe in a moderate statement of the case. They want the whole of the Adriatic coast from Trieste to Albania. Both Italy and Jugo-Slavia want Trieste and Fiume. Both are apparently not inclined to yield and the Peace Conference has, for the present, washed its hands of the matter. Is there no one to tell them that Italy may have Trieste and Jugo-Slavia Fiume and settle the matter amicably?

Sino-Japanese Mystery Show.

The world wonders what exactly is at the bottom of the diplomatic pantomime that is being enacted before the Peace Conference by the Japanese and Chinese delegations. First, we were informed, through semi-officially inspired American sources, that Japan was holding out violent threats to China, privately of course, against the disclosure of certain secret treaties, entered into during the war between them and presumably of an unholy character. This was followed by a stout denial by the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, of the existence of any secret treaties and the holding out of threats to China. On the other hand, the Japanese delegation assured the world, "Japan has now asked China to consent to the publication of certain agreements which have been concluded." So, it was Japan which was pressing for a disclosure and not China!

Possible Developments.

The glibble public who were regaled with the story would have been prepared to give a necessary twist to their understanding to make it what it was not that almost certainly a report came from Paris that the delegates were complaining that copies of the secret treaties had been stolen from their baggage while passing through Japan and that consequently they were unable to exhibit them public at the Peace Conference! Truly, the ancient philosopher has said, lies at the bottom of the well. It would require super-human powers of diving to probe to the bottom of the Sino-Japanese mystery well. Some ray of light, however, is beginning to illumine the gloom, as we are told that the Peking Government has instructed the Peace Delegation in Paris to acquaint the Peace Conference with the contents of a number of Sino-Japanese agreements—not treaties, let us mark the word—and to continue to act according to their direction. So we may expect some fresh developments, though whether they will prove so sensational as at first the disclosures threatened to be, will depend on the turn of events—the turn secret diplomacy takes through its innumerable and devious ways.

A Stupid Alarm.

The European Association of Calcutta, the majority of whose members are so much interested in constitution-making and other problems of Indian politics as the Esquimos in the deliberations of the Peace Conference, but who, think, like the aged lady in "Pickwick Papers," that the safest

course for themselves is to cry "in idem" at every unusual movement about which they have little inclination and no patience to study, this Association has published a queer statement of its views on the Rowlett Bill and the Reform—taken in a lot if the Rowlett Bill also had been thrown in into the bargain, it would have made no sort of difference. However, here is a novel and "businesslike" proposition laid down at the very outset.

The Council of the European Association has carefully considered the reception of the Rowlett Bill by the leaders of the various Indian Nationalist groups in and outside of the Imperial Legislative Council, together with the comments of the Indian Press. It appears to the Council of the European Association that the views of these Indian leaders to take a larger, and eventually a predominant, share in the administration of India may fairly be inferred from their attitude towards this obviously and urgently necessary legislation. The Council of the Association has no desire to use the incident to thwart all progress, some liberalisation of the administrative system is desirable. But the incident shows the need for much better safeguards than the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme contains.

Political Solvency.

What the expansion of the Provincial and Imperial Councils has to do with safeguards against anarchy—whether the Association fears that the increased number of councillors will be so many political homicides let loose on society—is a matter which is not clear from the above and the lengthy rhodomontade which follows it. Here is another gem from the concluding portion of the precious manifesto.

The political bankruptcy of Nationalist India was made fairly evident when no action of it managed to produce anything of constitutional reform upon which the Secretary of State and the Viceroy could take hold, except the Congress-League Scheme rightly condemned for elementary blunders in political theory and total unworkability. That political bankruptcy has been made yet plainer by the attitude of Nationalist India towards the Rowlett Bill.

When and where did the Association bear of the Congress-League Scheme? Or, is it not merely repeating some jargon—unintelligible to itself—which it has been repeated in some journals which trade on their shop-keeping instincts and political credulity? However, the political solvency of the leading lights of the European Association is manifestly plain in the whole document.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is appointed Honorary Commandant of the 14th Bombay Battalion.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the University Settlement on Thursday morning. Her Excellency opened the Arts Exhibition of the Catholic Ladies' Association of Bombay at St. Xavier's High School in the afternoon. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Sir Basil and Lady Scott at dinner.

Mr. E. Macdonald, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiwar, has been allowed by his Government Secretary of State for India an extra leave of four months of the combined leave to which he is entitled.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Borthen, Political Agent of the Halar Prant in Kathiwar, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. G. H. White on special duty in the office of the Inspector General of Police as a temporary measure.

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, and Agricultural Chemist to Government, was on deputation from 20th September, 1918, till November, 1918, both days inclusive, in connection with the industrial colony at the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Sakchi (Jamshedpur).

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. Griffith to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. C. Curry to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. A. L. Corcoran, Principal, Ethnological College, Bombay, is granted furlough of six weeks from 20th January to 19th December, 1919, with permission to pre-empt the summer vacation of the College to the leave.

The appointment of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Ordinary Member of the Council of Governor of Madras is gazetted.

A Calcutta news item states:—Mr. Arthur Fawcett who has been since the retirement of Mr. James Hutchins on the discharge of the duties of Handicapper and Secretary to Royal Calcutta Turf Club, retired from the post of Handicapper at the termination of the current season. Mr. A. P. Wilson, the Club's Stephen Diary Steward who was formerly Handicapper under the Australian Jockey Club, has been appointed as the Club's Handicapper. Mr. Fawcett continues to be its Secretary.

FRENCH PREMIER SHOT!

WOUNDS NOT DANGEROUS.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDOLENCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau was shot at five times on entering his automobile to-day and was hit in the shoulder and back though the wounds are apparently not dangerous.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to M. Clemenceau:—"I am shocked to hear of the dastardly attack on you this morning and earnestly trust that the injuries are not serious and that, thanks to your splendid energy and courage, you will soon be restored to health to continue your great and valued efforts for France and the Allies."

FRANCE'S EXPENDITURE IN 1918.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, making a statement in the Budget Committee of the Chamber said, that France's civil and military expenditure in 1918 totalled 50,000 million francs, but the public wealth was considerably increased. The Exchange had improved and the discount rate was lowered. The Government's financial policy included, firstly, the demand from the enemy of payment of the whole of this debt with guarantees, secondly, a tax on the capital.

The establishment of a financial section of the League of Nations was being considered.

BILL FOR RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS AMENDMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons during the committee stage the Government accepted an amendment to the Bill dealing with the re-election of Ministers limiting the freedom from re-election to a period of nine months after the General Election.

DEPORTATION OF UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt stated that a Bill dealing with the deportation and exclusion of the undesirable aliens would be shortly introduced. If it was true that over 20,000 enemy and other aliens were now at Rotterdam with the object of returning to England as soon as Peace was signed, his present adequate powers of excluding aliens would be used.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

LT-GEN. MARSHALL'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

A further despatch from Lieut-General Marshall on the operations carried out by the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force during the period extending from 1st April to 30th September, 1918, is gazetted. Among the officers mentioned are Lieut-General G. A. F. Sander, Capt. F. C. C. Balfour, Lieut-General Sir R. G. Egerton, Major-General Sir W. Cayley, Major-General I. C. Dunsterville, Commodore D. Morris, Major-General Sir G. F. Macmunn, Major-General W. Gillman, Major-General the Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu, Stuart Wortley, Major-General E. F. Ready and Lieut-Colonel A. T. Wilson.

The despatch also mentions Mr. and Mrs. Stend, American Missionaries, for alleviating distress and saving hundreds of lives on the Persian borders. Lieut-General Marshall made the following immediate awards for gallantry and distinguished service in the field during the period covered by this despatch. Distinguished Service Order 3, Military Cross 20, Bar to Military Cross 4, Distinguished Conduct Medal 10, Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal 3, Indian Distinguished Service Medal 16.

ARMISTICE COMMISSION

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

SECURITY OF FRANCE'S EASTERN FRONTIER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Armistice Commission are discussing the quota of troops which Germany can be allowed to retain and to which she must immediately reduce her establishments. The reduction in men and war material must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in Germany's capacity to produce guns and munitions which will entail the destruction of the transformation of certain proportion of her armament factories. The Allies also intend to forbid Germany to keep troops in certain provinces.

France's case regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the security of France's Eastern frontier might thus be met.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S REPORT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch made a report at the Conference yesterday afternoon regarding the renewal of the Armistice. The demarcation of the line of the Posen frontier was slightly modified after a discussion between Hamerstein and Weygand. The question of government of the territories thus withdrawn from German Sovereignty is not settled, but the protection of the Germans in these territories is guaranteed by the Inter-Allied Commission at Warsaw. The Poles were requested by telegraph on Monday evening not to attack German territory.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN GERMANY.

GERMAN REFUSAL TO SURRENDER MERCANTILE MARINE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—Meetings continue throughout Germany protesting against what is described as theft of the German colonies and retention of prisoners. Erzberger has sent along communication to Marshal Foch refusing to place the German Mercantile Marine at the disposal of the Entente unless agreements are reached assuring Germany's food supply, and safeguarding the German crews.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF SLAV NATIONS.

QUESTION REFERRED TO COMMISSION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

A communique from Paris says, the representatives explained the territorial claims of the Serbs, the Slovenes and the Croats respectively. It was decided to submit the question of the frontiers claimed, with the exception of those in which Italy is interested, directly to the Commission charged with the examination of the question of Banat.

YUGO-SLAVS DEMANDS.

ITALY'S COUNTER-CLAIMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Feb. 20.

PARIS.—The demands of the Yugo-Slavs which have been presented to the Council of Great Powers include the whole of the Adriatic Coast from the Italian frontier at Friuli to Albania, including, consequently, Trieste and Fiume. The Italians strongly claim these ports, saying that the Italians are the majority of the population.

The Yugo-Slavs reply that the population of the whole of Hinterland is Croatian. The Council has reserved its decision.

TRIUMPH OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency the Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay:—"Lisbon, 15th.—Republic triumphed completely by nation's will. Oporto faithful to its liberal traditions holding counter-revolution proclaim Republic. Everybody rejoice with great enthusiasm. Paiva Couceiro is imprisoned, ending adventure that country indignantly disapproved. Forces Army and Navy fought always with courage and valor, placing the yond all praise. People every out faith and love Republic. Moment great manifestation with salutation Government."

SPARTACIST ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY.

GENERAL STRIKE IN RUHR DISTRICT.

ALARMING REPORT FROM WEIMAR.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

BERLIN.—The situation in Germany is becoming more precarious daily owing to the great activity of the Spartacists. A general strike has now broken out in the Ruhr District. The strikers in Essen declare that not a single ton of coal shall be given to the present Government and the strike shall be continued until the socialisation of the Ruhr Mining Industry is complete and the Government troops recalled. The Spartacists are directing the entire movement.

Alarming reports from Weimar state that the post office there is occupied by the military and troops are being held in readiness.

The strike of the employees of large stores in Berlin is assuming large proportions. Over 60,000 have struck and it is expected that Berlin will be without shops shortly.

Later reports state that the Spartacists have suppressed the newspapers in the Ruhr region while armed Spartacists from Essen, Dusseldorf and other places are pouring into Muelheim, which apparently is the centre of the movement.

SITUATION IN RUHR REGION.

MINES IN HANDS OF STRIKERS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 20.

BALE.—A telegram from Weimar says the Government is discussing the critical situation in the Ruhr region where nine-tenths of the mines are in the hands of the Communists, who are preventing transport of coal.

A telegram from Hanover says 30,000 local troops have been brought in to suppress the strike.

The Spartacists on the 16th occupied one hundred pits in forty communal centres in the Ruhr Basin.

BENGAL PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

NOT FURTHER PROCEEDED WITH.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Bengal Legislative Council reassembled this morning discussing on the amendment to the Primary Education Bill was proceeded with. After the amendments were disposed of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Roy, member in charge of the Bill, formally moved that the Bill as settled in Council be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Ambica Charan Muzumdar moved that the Bill be not further proceeded with to-day. In support of his motion Mr. Muzumdar said that the Bill in the Select Committee had been altered beyond recognition and he objected to the Bill being rushed through.

The Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt supported Mr. Muzumdar. Surendranath Roy and Mr. P. O. Mitter opposed Mr. Muzumdar.

His Excellency, after informally ascertaining the views of non-official members admitted Mr. Muzumdar's objection and consequently the Bill was not further proceeded with. It is, however, expected that the Bill will be on Agenda for the next meeting of the Council. The postponement of the final passing of the Bill was sought for by some non-officials for the purpose of bringing some fresh amendment to the Bill.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Bengal Primary Education Bill came up for consideration. There were forty amendments on the agenda on this Bill, of which thirty-four were discussed till 6.30 p.m., when the Council adjourned. Of these thirty-four amendments seven of a formal nature were carried, six withdrawn, and the rest lost. Two amendments aimed at fixing the Government contribution towards the expenses on education between thirty and fifty per cent.; another wanted to levy an education cess by the municipalities where primary education was compulsory; and a fourth aimed at raising the period of tuition from four to six years. All these amendments were lost.

CONFERENCE OF BARODA

AGRICULTURIST.

A conference of the agriculturists of Baroda will be held in Baroda on the 24th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Maganbhai O. Patel.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOVIETS.

BOLSHEVIK DEFEAT IN UKRAINE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says, differences have arisen between the Soviet Government in Moscow headed by Lenin, which is willing to come to terms with the Allies owing to the hopeless economic situation and the Soviet at Petrograd headed by Trotsky and Zinovieff, which energetically protests, stating that the Bolshevik occupation of the Ukraine offers the possibility of procuring bread and fuel. However, reports from Kieff state that the Ukrainians have severely defeated the Bolsheviks, twenty kilometres from Kieff and elsewhere in the Ukraine.

THE RED ARMY SMASHED.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S HUGE BOOTY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

ODESSA.—General Denikin's forces have reached the Caspian, having advanced 350 versts in twelve days and taken 31,000 prisoners, 95 canon, 8 armoured cars and a huge quantity of other materials.

An official despatch states that the waggon loads of booty cover thirty versts on the railway line.

The Red Army, numbering close on a hundred thousand, is smashed. The victory enables General Denikin to turn his attention to the Don front where the position has been precarious.

GENERAL BERTHELOT ARRIVES AT ODESSA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

General Berthelot, commanding the French Forces in the Near East, has arrived at Odessa from Constanza.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR N-XI MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following is the programme of legislative business on February 20th.—Sir C. Sankaran Nair will move that the Bill to extend authorities in regard to the granting of pensions and gratuities be taken into consideration and passed.

Sir William Vincent will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision in special circumstances to supplement the ordinary Criminal Law and for the exercise of emergency powers by Government.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917. Sir William Vincent will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Mr. Patel will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act of 1910.

Mr. Patel will introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS IN MANY PLACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The fifth Gokhale anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday at the Poona Home of the Servants of India Society. About fifty people among Mr. Gokhale's personal friends and disciples attended and Sir Mahadeo Chaula, Principal Parajpye and Professor Vijayakar made short commemorative speeches dwelling on the various aspects of Mr. Gokhale's career and drawing lessons from them appropriate to the present occasion.

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

HIS MODERATION.

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society the anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale was celebrated at the Hindu High School, Triplicane, under the presidency of Justice Sadasiva Iyer. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer delivered an address on the life, works and teachings of Mr. Gokhale and observed that Mr. Gokhale was a constitutional political agitator who, supported by the force of public opinion, used to approach Government and with moderation and, not by violent speech, convinced Government of the rights and demands of the people and thus gained his object.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S JUSTIFICATION

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following is the full text of Sir James Meston's speech in introducing the Excess Profits Tax Bill:—

My Lord, when the Armistice was signed three months ago, men's minds naturally turned with gratitude to a picture world from which the war with all its attendant evils had at last been removed, and it came to many of us as an unpleasant surprise. When this document was published a few weeks after the noise of battle had ceased, the price of victory had yet to be paid. In human lives and suffering that price has been paid in full measure, but no, on those of us who remain, the duty rests of trying to help in some degree to liquidate the incalculable material loss which has fallen upon the world during these last four years. In some countries that task will occupy the attention of the present generation and of generations yet unborn, but on more fortunate India the pecuniary burden of the war will relatively be a trivial and transient embarrassment. India under your Excellency's guidance, however, has not been ungrateful for the shelter and security that she has enjoyed during these anxious years, and most members of this Council took part in the enthusiasm with which India bestowed her first magnificent gift of £100 millions towards the cost of the war. Then again, in September last this Council with virtual unanimity decided upon a further gift by taking over from his Majesty's Government the charges of a large Indian fighting force which had previously been met out of British funds. The value of the second donation was estimated by my predecessor at £45 millions of in the neighbourhood thereof. He assumed that the forces for which we were providing would be at war for two years, while there would be a running accompaniment of pension charges dwindling until that part of the burden finally disappeared. Well, the war happily ended long before the period of Sir William Meyer's estimate, and our total payments are not likely now to be more than £20 millions, for the current year our Bill being honoured partly out of our current revenues and partly by an overdraft upon our balances. But, for the next year we have to find £32, and it is to help in providing that sum that we are now asking the approval of the Council to the measure which I introduce to-day.

A SIMPLE MEASURE.

The Bill, my Lord, is a very simple measure and endeavours to be as elastic as the peculiar circumstances require. It applies with certain large exceptions to all businesses in India which during the current year have returned profits exceeding Rs. 20,000. The first of these exceptions is agriculture or as it is called in the United Kingdom husbandry, which we do not propose to tax. The second is a salaried employment which have not participated in the special profits of the war. Then come professional incomes which depend upon the personal skill of the earner and lastly we propose to exempt concerns which are already paying Excess Profits Duty very much higher than it is proposed to levy in India. With these exceptions it is proposed to take every business in British India and ascertain the profits upon which it paid income tax in the two years before the year in which war was declared and in the two years after that event. The average of these four years is struck and set up as the standard of profits. Any sum by which the ascertained profits of the current year exceed that standard is treated as excess profits and the Government asks for half that sum. If any business either because it has not risen or for any other good reason did not pay income tax in the four earlier years its Excess Profits are assessed to be the amount by which its actual profits in the current year exceed 10 per cent. on its present capital.

KERNEL OF THE BILL.

My Lord this is the kernel of the Bill, but there will, of course, be many exceptional cases. There are concerns with plant which has been running night and day with war work and which will shortly need heavy renewals. These are concerns which have installed machinery for war work which they will be unable to use for other purposes. There are others which have brought out equipment at possibly three or four times its normal price. Others again, where renewals and repairs have been impossible in the last four years. The Bill which is, virtually, given in Clause 8 of the Bill is one which might be largely extended. But, it is sufficient to say that the Bill recognises such cases as deserving treatment and gives the collector a wide liberty to modify the assessment. There are probably other cases which have not been referred to in the Bill and which I have no doubt the Select Committee will be glad to consider. Among these I may incidentally mention without committing the Government to any decision, the case of controlled trades in which on the operations of Government control the profits which would otherwise have accrued to the business have not been allowed to pass into their pockets. Still another case is that of a new or a struggling industry which was set on its feet by the war and which has to face the full blast of varying competition which has deprived it of making profits. These and any other matters like these wide have to be considered on their merits and will be considered in a generous and sympathetic spirit. The Bill also allows every assessor an appeal. The Bill sets up—and this is perhaps the most important of all under Clause 9 of the Bill—special tribunals for dealing with questions of general importance, which would be outside the experience of the ordinary income tax establishment. The tribunal is a board of referees which will always include at least one non-official with special knowledge of the business which is the subject of reference. If the Hon. members would like this body strengthened in any way so as to secure adequate attention to technical business considerations to which they attach importance, I hope it will be possible to meet their wishes in the Select Committee. There were many other matters not included in the Bill which it is necessary to touch upon in order to give the Council a complete outline of our taxation proposals.

First of all it is recognised that the super tax was a rough and ready substitute for a tax on war profits and that it would be inequitable to levy these duties from the same individual or firm. The necessary steps will accordingly be taken to secure the relief from one tax of every assessor who pays the other. The Finance Department is often criticised with its partiality for the maxim "whichever is less." On the present occasion, we are prepared magnanimously to reverse that motto and take "whichever is greater." The super tax which would be payable in the absence of an Excess Profits Duty is higher than what we should get by assessing the Excess Profits and taking no super tax. We should ask for the former and rice versa. In the second place, it is not proposed to

OUTLINE OF TAXATION PROPOSALS.
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(Continued on page 8.)

THE BLACK BILLS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S INDICTMENT
IN COUNCIL.

The following is the continuation of Pandit Malaviya's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the "Rowlatt Bills", the first instalment of which appeared in our issue of Wednesday.

Now, my Lord, what is the Rowlett Committee's finding in regard to the origin of these revolutionary and anarchical ideas. They have found that the movement was the outcome of perverted religion and perverted patriotism. They have found that these men had got the idea that it was their religious duty that it was their patriotic duty, to attempt to subvert the British Government. They have found that these young men were not prompted, at any rate in the beginning, by any sordid idea of personal gain. These young men made up their minds to sacrifice their lives in the cause to which they wrongly gave their adherence. Now that being so, what is it that should be done? I submit, sir with great respect and with great reluctance, that the responsibility for this state of things coming into existence does not rest merely upon the young men who went the wrong path. It rests upon the Government. It rests upon the administration. It rests upon us who failed to persuade the Government to adopt the right measures to remedy the grievances, to set them right. But while we make note of the causes, we do regret the effects. And why is it that I am asking Your Excellency's attention and the attention of the Council to this? It is for this reason, that, while we all deplore the existence of such anarchical tendencies, such revolutionary crime as exists in Bengal, we should take note of the root causes which have fed those diseases, and strike at those causes as well as their effects. It is only then that we can reasonably hope for the lasting improvement in the state of things which we all join in regretting and condemning. That is what I most respectfully and most earnestly submit to your Excellency's Government and to the Council. Let us adopt those measures which will be efficacious in removing these root causes as well as their effects.

Now, my Lord, as I have shown, there are two classes of revolutionary and anarchical crimes. The one was connected with the war, and sprang out of the war. So far as that is concerned, the existing provisions of the Defence of India Act are ample to deal with this class of cases. As my esteemed friend the Hon. Mr. Banerjee has pointed out, those provisions will continue in force for six months after the war. Any disaffection, any anarchical or revolutionary tendency arising out of or by reason of the war, can well be dealt under the Defence of India Act. It is for this class of cases that I am making provision for crime. There is neither any unreasoned sympathy in the minds of any reasonable Indian with such crime. We all deplore, we all detest it. We want to root it out, but we want to apply the right methods and not to foster it by adopting wrong methods.

As regards the other class of revolution-

PROBABLE EFFECT OF REFORMS.

Any crime which has arisen out of and has been fed by political, social and economic causes of discontent, we reasonably expect that as reforms are introduced things will alter and improve. Now let us see what is the state of things in regard to that? Whatever was the position before the war, during the war, His Majesty's Government have made a most momentous pronouncement in regard to their relation with India. They have said that the goal of British policy is responsible government in India. Now that goal may be achieved in five years, in ten years in twenty-five years, or even in fifty years. But the goal having been fixed I have not the least doubt, no reasonable man has any doubt, that that goal will be achieved. It must be. Your Excellency and your colleagues, Mr. Montagu, have made a most memorable contribution for which we are grateful, of proposals for progress towards that goal. These proposals are before the Government. Your own Report on constitutional reforms furnishes the most excellent reasons why we ought to take a fair, judicial and even almost a lenient view of the misguided activities of the few men who have gone into the wrong path. You yourself have pointed out how many causes of complaint there have been; how many matters there are in which Indians have been complaining without their grievances having been redressed. You have formulated your proposals for redressing these grievances. The matter is before the Government. The Reform Committee which have been appointed will shortly recommend what should be the franchise for the reformed Councils and what should be the subjects which should be made over to them. We are expecting that the statute which is to initiate the proposed change will be introduced into Parliament about Easter.

Now my Lord, this the hopeful state of things in which we find ourselves. There is another important circumstance to which I wish to invite attention. The war has come to an end. During the war India made a glorious contribution to the cause of the Empire. Whatever doubts, whatever misgivings some men might have had before the war about the loyalty of India, India has proved her loyalty by the blood which she has shed in the several theatres of war. India has proved her loyalty by the contribution in men, money and munitions which she has made, and to which Your Ex-

cellency made a handsome reference even this morning. Now, in the face of that loyalty, in the face of that deep-seated, widespread, proved loyalty, loyalty which has been demonstrated beyond all dispute, what is it that we, the people of India, expect of the Government of India? We expect that even if there should be some misguided youths who have not yet been influenced by the new trend of events, we should deal with patience with them. We should trust to liberal and just measures of reform in order to win them over to the side of constitutionalism and of the Government. Now, my Lord, in the Report to which I have referred so many times, your Lordship and the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu said:

"We have tried to describe India's chief preoccupations at the time when war broke out. The war has affected India in many ways, but above all it has become the predominant factor in the present political situation. Whatever qualifications may be needed in the case of particular classes, the people of India as a whole are in genuine sympathy with the cause which the Allies represent. The reasons of the entry of Britain into the war appealed to the educated classes, and they have never faltered in their allegiance. However much they may find fault with the Government, they are true in their loyalty to the British Crown, and, as it would be easy to show from their own lips, they fully recognise and value the higher aims of British policy."

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

In the next paragraph your Excellency and your noble colleague said:

"The loyalty of the country generally was emphasised by the attempt made by very small sections of the population to create trouble."

I submit, my Lord, that with that deliberate conclusion which you have embodied in the Report and which represents nothing but the fact, I submit that with that conclusion established beyond a cavil or dispute, one should have expected that even if the evil tendency had not entirely died out, the Government of India would resist, more strongly resist, any suggestion for legislation of the character that is now proposed; that in recognition of the part that people of India have played in this great war, the Government of India would stand forth boldly and firmly to oppose any suggestion that there should be a perpetuation of special emergency measures which were adopted for the period of the war under the Defence of India Act; and I must say, Sir, with respect, but with regret, that we have been disappointed beyond expression that the Government of India itself should have come forward at this juncture with the proposed legislation. I ask, Sir, that the Government should reconsider its position. I ask that the Government should not lead people to think that all the great sacrifices which they have made during the war have already begun to be forgotten. The Government should give no ground no room for thinking that the magnificent effort of India during the war has already begun to be forgotten. The Government should show by their acts that they still do trust the people and that what they say about the deep loyalty of the people is a reality which they believe in and not an unreal sentiment which they are ready to submit, Sir, pressed to flatter the people. That is the attitude which the Government of India have taken up, should adopt I fear that by taking up that attitude which the Government of India they have already to a great extent destroyed. I regret to say it, the excellent results which have been produced by four years of joint effort during the war, four years of comradeship in the war, and all the sentiments of mutual trust and esteem which it engendered. But it is not too late yet to mend, it is not too late yet to rectify the mistake; and I appeal to your Excellency that the Government should with that sense of responsibility which the Hon. the Home Member asked and rightly asked us non-official Members to display, I appeal with all respect and deference that the Government of India should reconsider the situation and as a very special measure withdraw the Bill. Now, my Lord, what would be the result if this recommendation is accepted? I know the Government of India, constituted as it is, does not easily back upon any legislation which it has set its heart upon. We know that to our regret; but I submit that if, in view of the very special circumstances of the situation, in view of the very special circumstances which the war has brought about, if at this time the Government should unite with the non-official Members in burying the Bill, no evil will result to the country, no evil will result to anybody, and the Defence of India Act will continue in operation for some six months after the war. The ordinary legislation which stands in the Statute Book provides ample means for dealing with all classes of crime, and is six months after the war is over, if after, measures have been introduced to remove the causes which have fed discontent, which have given rise to revolutionary and anarchical tendencies, the Government should still find that there are young men who are working in wrong paths and that the ordinary law is not enough to deal with them, then, Sir, would be the time for the Government to consider what measures should be adopted—not a measure like the present one—but what other reasonable measures should be adopted.

UNREASONABLE.

"It is proposed that this Bill before us should extend to the whole of India. I have endeavoured to show that the Rowlett Committee themselves have pointed out that re-

volutionary tendencies and crime have not been discovered in every province equally. They have shown that in some provinces there has been no indigenous activity of that kind, and I submit that with that Report before us we cannot reasonably legislate equally for all India. In the summary of their conclusions in paragraph 166, they set forth the conclusions at which they had arrived. They say:

"We have now investigated all the conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement. In Bombay they have been purely Brahmin and mostly Chitpavan."

The report shows that it is not a living thing in Bombay now. There did exist certain individuals there, they were punished for their crimes and there was an end of their activity many years ago.

"In Bengal," the Report says, "the conspirators have been young men belonging to the educated middle classes." Now that is a statement to which I beg to invite your Excellency's particular attention and the particular attention of the Council too. It is not by the new trend of events, we should deal with patience with them. We should trust to liberal and just measures of reform in order to win them over to the side of constitutionalism and of the Government. Now, my Lord, in the Report to which I have referred so many times, your Lordship and the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu said:

"We have tried to describe India's chief preoccupations at the time when war broke out. The war has affected India in many ways, but above all it has become the predominant factor in the present political situation. Whatever qualifications may be needed in the case of particular classes, the people of India as a whole are in genuine sympathy with the cause which the Allies represent. The reasons of the entry of Britain into the war appealed to the educated classes, and they have never faltered in their allegiance. However much they may find fault with the Government, they are true in their loyalty to the British Crown, and, as it would be easy to show from their own lips, they fully recognise and value the higher aims of British policy."

I submit, my Lord, that with that deliberate conclusion which you have embodied in the Report and which represents nothing but the fact, I submit that with that conclusion established beyond a cavil or dispute, one should have expected that even if the evil tendency had not entirely died out, the Government of India would resist, more strongly resist, any suggestion for legislation of the character that is now proposed; that in recognition of the part that people of India have played in this great war, the Government of India would stand forth boldly and firmly to oppose any suggestion that there should be a perpetuation of special emergency measures which were adopted for the period of the war under the Defence of India Act; and I must say, Sir, with respect, but with regret, that we have been disappointed beyond expression that the Government of India itself should have come forward at this juncture with the proposed legislation. I ask, Sir, that the Government should reconsider its position. I ask that the Government should not lead people to think that all the great sacrifices which they have made during the war have already begun to be forgotten. The Government should give no ground no room for thinking that the magnificent effort of India during the war has already begun to be forgotten. The Government should show by their acts that they still do trust the people and that what they say about the deep loyalty of the people is a reality which they believe in and not an unreal sentiment which they are ready to submit, Sir, pressed to flatter the people. That is the attitude which the Government of India have taken up, should adopt I fear that by taking up that attitude which the Government of India they have already to a great extent destroyed. I regret to say it, the excellent results which have been produced by four years of joint effort during the war, four years of comradeship in the war, and all the sentiments of mutual trust and esteem which it engendered. But it is not too late yet to mend, it is not too late yet to rectify the mistake; and I appeal to your Excellency that the Government should with that sense of responsibility which the Hon. the Home Member asked and rightly asked us non-official Members to display, I appeal with all respect and deference that the Government of India should reconsider the situation and as a very special measure withdraw the Bill. Now, my Lord, what would be the result if this recommendation is accepted? I know the Government of India, constituted as it is, does not easily back upon any legislation which it has set its heart upon. We know that to our regret; but I submit that if, in view of the very special circumstances of the situation, in view of the very special circumstances which the war has brought about, if at this time the Government should unite with the non-official Members in burying the Bill, no evil will result to the country, no evil will result to anybody, and the Defence of India Act will continue in operation for some six months after the war. The ordinary legislation which stands in the Statute Book provides ample means for dealing with all classes of crime, and is six months after the war is over, if after, measures have been introduced to remove the causes which have fed discontent, which have given rise to revolutionary and anarchical tendencies, the Government should still find that there are young men who are working in wrong paths and that the ordinary law is not enough to deal with them, then, Sir, would be the time for the Government to consider what measures should be adopted—not a measure like the present one—but what other reasonable measures should be adopted.

Then the report goes on to say:—
"Their propaganda has been elaborate, persistent and ingenious."
"True, but that only shows that they are men of intelligence, men of education, and it should be easier therefore to wean them from the path of evil."

"In their own province," the Report continues, "it has produced a long series of murders and robberies."

This is unfortunately true; but we must try to adopt measures which will show these young men how very deplorable it is that they should indulge in any such activities, that they should commit murders and robberies, measures which will show them that a new chapter has opened, a new day is dawning on India—a day of liberalised administration, a day of greater recognition of the rights of Indians, of more adequate provision of careers for them, and of the treatment of Indians generally as they should be treated in their own country.

"In Bihar and Orissa," the Report says, "in Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Madras, it took no root, but occasionally led to crime and disorder. In the Punjab, the return of emigrants from America, bent on revolution and bloodshed, produced numerous outrages to the Ghadr conspiracy of 1915."

But I think we can safely say that it is not now a danger in the Punjab which would justify the proposed legislation.

There is another sentence, Sir, in that part of their Report to which I beg to invite attention. After stating that all these plots have been directed towards one and the same objective, the overthrow of British rule in India—a silly aim, sometimes they have been isolated; sometimes they have been interconnected; sometimes they have been encouraged and supported by German influence. The Committee go on to say—"all have been successfully encountered with the support of Indian loyalty." I ask you, Sir, to ask whether in fairness, whether in justice to that loyalty, the Government should not say 'No' to the proposals of legislation before us, whether it should not still rely upon that loyalty to curb these evil tendencies and to eradicate them from the land. They go on to say: "It is not surprising that in dealing with conspiracies, so elusive and carefully contrived Government has been compelled to resort to extraordinary legislation." But that work has been done; that extraordinary legislation will still be available for six months after the war; let it have its course till then and be done with it. Let us hope and pray that the evil will be dead in the new state of things which will dawn.

RETROGRADE AND REPRESSIVE.

My Lord, in the presence of this report, I cannot understand how the Government could make up its mind to propose legislation of the retrograde and repressive character, subversive of the principles of justice for which England has always stood up, which are the glory of the English constitution, subversive of so many ideas of justice for the protection of the liberty of individuals? How could Government have made up its mind to introduce such a legislation and to propose that it should extend over the whole of India? I shall not be content with a mere general statement of the character of the legislation. I would invite, the attention of your Excellency and of the Council to the actual proposal which the committee have put forward and show how they themselves looked at this question. In the first instance they have rightly raised a doubt in which attention has already been drawn by Mr. Chanda, about the competence of the Indian Imperial Legislative Council to introduce and pass a measure of such extreme severity and so far inconsistent with the established rules of evidence and justice. In paragraph 200 they say—"In making suggestions for legislation we have not considered at all whether it could be argued that such legislation is in any respect beyond the competence of the Governor General in Council. We have no authority to lay down the law on any such point, and any provisional assumption as the basis of our proposals would only cause embarrassment. We have proceeded therefore on the basis that any suggestions of ours which it may be decided to adopt will be given effect to by some legislature competent for the purpose." I should like the Hon. the Home Member to tell the Council whether any note was taken by the Government of this paragraph in the report of the Rowlett Committee, and if so, whether reference was made to His Majesty's Law Officers in England, to consult them on the question raised by the Committee. The Hon. Sir George Lowndes—"I should like to intervene, my Lord, at this stage and state that no reference has been made to the law officers in England. There is no basis upon which such a reference could be made. If either of the two learned lawyers who have suggested that this Council is not competent to legislate would give us something more to go upon than merely that paragraph in the

report, we shall be glad to meet them; but at present there is not in my mind the faintest shadow of doubt that we have got the power to legislate. Whether we should do so is another question."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: "I thank the Hon. the Law Member for telling us that no reference was made. I take that as a fact, but I think in view of the fact that a doubt was raised by a committee which the Government themselves had appointed, a committee that was presided over by a Judge of the High Court of England and consisted of three other gentlemen whom the Government had selected to advise them, this matter deserved to be treated with greater consideration than evidently the Government treated it with. However, I am not going at present—possibly I may do so later—to give my friend all the reasons upon which a doubt has been raised, as to whether this Council is or is not competent to deprive a fellow subject of ours of the safeguard of liberty which the English law provides for him, which ensures that no man's liberty shall be interfered with, that none shall be deprived of it for a day without a regular trial according to the ordinary rules of evidence and procedure laid down therefore. We have heard a great deal of the British character of the Indian administration. We have heard a great deal of the British sense of justice and of fair-play. I ask the Council, I particularly ask my Hon. friends, who are members of the British community, I ask them to say how they can really reconcile themselves to proposals which are embodied in the legislations we are dealing with. If it were not a fact, it would be incredible that the British members of the Council should have agreed to such a course being adopted."

(At this stage His Excellency the President left and the Hon. Sir George Lowndes took the chair.)

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Council may not now adjourn? The rules provide that the Council shall ordinarily go on till 4 o'clock and it is now half past four. I have not gone through two-thirds of what I have to say, and I shall not be able to."

The Hon. the Vice-President:—"I am afraid you must go on with the remaining third."

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I do not know that I shall be able to finish."

The Hon. the Vice-President:—"I hope you will."

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I definitely propose that the Council should now adjourn. If you will kindly turn to rules, rule No. 3 of the rules for the conduct of the legislative business of the Council, says: 'The Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 a.m., and shall not prolong its sitting after 4 p.m., unless the President otherwise directs.' There has been no direction that it should be prolonged, and I submit therefore that under the imperative words of the rules, viz., that the Council shall not prolong its sitting after 4 p.m., the Council should now adjourn."

The Hon. the Vice-President:—"If you think it necessary I will direct that the Council shall continue its sitting."

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I again submit a point of order as to whether that direction should not have been given before my motion was made. I submit if the direction had been given before the motion was made, it should have been unquestionable, but as it has been made upon my motion, I request the Vice-President to consider whether my motion ought not to prevail."

The Hon. the Vice-President:—"It is not open to the Hon. Member to question my ruling. I rule that the Hon. Member must proceed."

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Mr. Vice-President I have dealt before with the conditions which the end of the war has brought into existence, and I have submitted that in view of the conditions the Government should reconsider its decision, I have also submitted that when a question has been raised as to whether this Council is competent to deal with this legislation, it is at any rate a matter which should not be rushed through in the manner it is proposed to rush it through the Council. In regard to the question as to whether this Council is or is not competent to deal with the Bill, I will invite your attention to the—"

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The Hon. Member could not find the passage he sought and said:—

I will deal with this matter later. I now ask the Council to consider what are the provisions of the Bill to which it is asked to give its support. Let us look into them. In the first place it says "Whereas it is expedient to make provision that in special circumstances, the ordinary criminal law should be supplemented and emergency powers should be exercisable by the Government."

Now Sir, when the object is to make provision for special circumstances a proposal to permanently supplement the ordinary criminal law in a matter open to exception. If it was proposed to pass a special Bill providing a special procedure for special circumstances, as the Defence of India Act did, we could understand it. It would have been a measure of a temporary character, which would expire by efflux of time when the time fixed was. But here it is sought to make this measure a part of the permanent law of the land. It is sought to incorporate it in the Criminal Procedure Code. My first submission is that if there was a clear necessity for such a measure, if the Defence of India Act was not in existence, a special measure of a temporary character should have been proposed, and this attempt to incorporate the proposed measure in the permanent law of the land should have been avoided. Then sub-clause (2) of clause 1 proposes to extend the provisions of the Bill to the whole of British India. I submit that in view of the Report of the Rowlett Committee the Government should surely reconsider whether there is any justification for passing any all-India legislation of this character. Let us assume for one moment, which I hope will not be the fact, that in Bengal tendencies to crime of a revolutionary character will not entirely disappear after the war. I am very sorry to make such an assumption,

but let us do so. In that case it might be left to the Bengal Government to introduce legislation to deal with the crime, such that they may show itself in that province. Does that apprehension justify the casting of a slur on the loyalty of the whole of India; the passing of a measure which would lead the outside world to think that India was seething with disloyalty and discontent? The Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces need not to group together with a province where revolutionary crime may possibly still be found to exist. That is my second point.

Then part III says: "If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that scheduled offences have been or are being committed in the whole or any part of British India to such an extent as to endanger the public safety, he may, by notification in the 'Gazette of India' make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification."

What are these scheduled offences? They include offences which constitute grave charges against the liberty and honour of a man. Is it right that they should be tried in the special manner which is proposed? You want to provide for a speedy trial of such offences. It is evident to anybody that the Government of this country and of England have provided a most elaborate and careful procedure for the trial of such grave offences: summary trials are restricted to ordinary petty offences, trials of a grave character are to be sessions court trials or High Court trials for which an elaborate procedure has been provided for such trials the fact that it would cause delay could not have been overlooked, and the more circumstance that a trial would cause delay should lead any one to propose legislation of the drastic character now before us. May I ask the Hon. the Home Member, or any member of the Government what will be the total gain of time they expect by a speedy trial of such offences? There are certain offences the speedy trial of which is contemplated. It is not meant that there shall be no trial, all that the Act seeks is a speedy trial. It is not shown that there will be such a large number of offences of the character contemplated that the courts will not be able to deal with them. The Rowlett Committee have themselves shown a judicial mind when they state that they cannot say what the state of things will be after the war. In Chapter XVII they say: "The last part of our task is to advise as to the legislation if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with conspiracies. This as expressed appears to us to be applicable to the state of circumstances under which the difficulties referred to were encountered. These difficulties have, however, been circumvented for the time being by special temporary legislation. They have not been in operation at the time of our inquiry. When this legislation lapses, circumstances may have altered and the position may be better or worse." They have not shut their eyes to the possibility that circumstances may so alter as to make it unnecessary to have legislation of a special character. No doubt they say it may be worse. No sober, no responsible man can definitely affirm that there shall be no crime in India after the war of a revolutionary or anarchical character; The United Kingdom itself has not been entirely free from it nor have other European countries been so. In any country while the bulk of the population is legal a man, a misguided man, one suffering from some aberration of the mind, may commit an anarchical crime. But that would not justify the passing for the country as a whole of such drastic legislation as is proposed here. The Committee say that when the existing special legislation lapses, circumstances may have altered and the position may be better. There have been two possibilities fore-shadowed, one is that circumstances may alter and the position may be better; better, if that possibility should happily be realised than, there will be no need, from the point of view of the Rowlett Committee for such legislation. If unfortunately the other alternative should be realised, that is to say if circumstances should show that the position is, then, as Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, the Council will be gladly regretfully but firmly to lend its support to any special legislation which may be necessary.

At this stage H. E. the President resumed the chair.

My Lord, I have pointed out that after referring to the special legislation which has enabled the Government to deal with cases of a social character, by the help of that legislation the Rowlett Committee go on to say in para 175 of their Report—

"When this legislation lapses, circumstances may have altered and the position may be better or worse."

TWO POSSIBILITIES.

Now, I submit, Sir, that there are two possibilities which they hold before themselves. One is that circumstances may so alter and things may be so much better that the need for legislation may not arise. I submit we should hope and pray that this happier alternative will be realised. If it is realised then there will be no cause for such legislation as is proposed. If unfortunately the other unhappy alternative should be realised, as my hon. friend Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, it will be time for Government to propose a measure like the one before us, or rather on the lines of the one that is proposed, but less drastic I hope and more in conformity with the rules of justice than the present but such a measure as may be needed to deal with the special circumstances which may be found to exist. The Committee go on to say:—

"We do not think it is for us to speculate upon these matters."

True Sir, it is not for them to speculate. But it is a serious thing, and the Government and the Council have to speculate very carefully upon these matters. They cannot in fairness to the people shut out, they cannot rule out, the other possibility, the brighter, the more hopeful possibility of things improving. Then the Committee go on to say:—

"We must of course keep in view that the present war will have come to an end, but cannot say with what result or with what

ulterior consequential effects or possibilities of consequential effects upon the situation." They did take note, but that there were two possibilities. They did bear in mind that either of these possibilities might be realised. I submit, therefore, that it would be fair and wise to hope and work for the brighter of these possibilities, and not to legislate in the unsupportable conviction that the happier possibilities will not be realised, and that evil will come. The Committee further say—

"On the other hand, the persons interned under the Defence of India Act will be due for release and the terms of imprisonment of many dangerous convicts will be coming to an end."

True, Sir, but has not the Government already released a large number of such persons? Were we not told to-day that a large number of them has been released? and that more are going to be released. Is not that the clearest evidence of an improved position? Is there any danger or apprehension that the men so released would again fall into bad ways? If such danger should arise the Statute Book does contain a body of laws, preventive and punitive, which will enable the Government to deal with cases that may arise.

Then the Committee say "Further, there will especially in the Punjab, be a large number of disbanded soldiers, among whom it may be possible to stir up discontent." This, Sir, is the most unkindest cut of all. In view of the sacrifices which the soldiers of the Punjab have made, in view of the deep-seated loyalty which they have shown by sacrificing their lives and everything else that they could in the cause of the Empire, I must say, with due respect to the Committee, that it would have been well if that they had not taken this view. No doubt they have only said that "it will be possible to stir up discontent among them," but men who have stood the trial, men who have withstood all temptations, and all efforts to mislead them during the prevalence of this great world-wide war, may be trusted to stand firm for their loyalty if later on anybody should try to seduce them from their loyalty to the King Emperor. These soldiers, Sir, have seen something of the world. They have seen what a war is. They know better than people who have not been to the front what a war is, and they have also seen the might and majesty of the British Empire. They are the least likely persons among whom discontent can be aroused now; and if the Government will take the right measures, to recognise in practice, in reality and with generosity, the sacrifices which they have made, to improve the conditions under which they live, to educate their sons, to find more food for them, to make it possible for them to have more clothing, to provide them with better comforts, to enable them to live lives better than the lives of mere ordinary animals, I am sure no efforts will succeed to seduce them from their loyalty to the King Emperor and the Crown. At any rate, Sir, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let us wait in patience. It is only just and fair that we should wait with patience until these soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Empire show any tendency to be carried away by evil counsels. If this should unfortunately happen then it will be time, not to adopt a drastic measure like the one that is before us now drive measures of a gentle character, the object of which should be to prevent them from falling into wrong hands and to keep them in the path of duty and honour.

THE SEDITION COMMITTEES POSITION.

The Committee go on to say:—

"Nevertheless if we thought it clear that the measures taken against the revolutionary movement under the Defence of India Act had so broken it that the possibility of the conspiracies being revived could be safely disregarded, we should say so."

They could not say so. I do not quarrel with them for their not being able to say so. But they say, "if we thought it clear." They did not think it clear that the measures taken against the revolutionary movement under the Defence of India Act, have broken that movement. But they do say that it is clear that the measures have not broken it. It is for the Council to consider whether it is clear that the steps that have been taken under the Defence of India Act and also the other circumstances which have come into existence whether the changes that the world has seen, that India has seen, and that the people of India expect they are going shortly to see, whether these changes and those circumstances will not bring about such a change in conditions as to make it impossible that the revolutionary movement should again have any life in this country. They virtually say that if they felt clear that the possibility of the conspiracies being revived could be safely disregarded, they would not have recommended such legislation, and I submit, Sir, that the Government and the Council should not shut out that possibility from their purview and therefore should hesitate to legislate.

"That is not our view," and it is on this footing that we report," say the Committee. Well, I do not quarrel with the view of the Committee which they honestly believed to be the correct view. But the Committee may possibly have come to a wrong conclusion. They did not take sufficient note of the political conditions in the past period which they surveyed and of the future. It often happens, I mean no disrespect to the Committee, that those who have to deal with only a certain set or class of events and to advise as to those events, take a somewhat narrower view of the matter than statesmen who have to survey the whole situation in the country and to consider what measures should or should not be introduced in it at any particular time. Judges of the High Court may be very eminent men to express an opinion as to what alteration should or should not be made in the law if certain objects are to be achieved, but it is practical politicians who have to deal with policies of legislation of so large, comprehensive and drastic a character as the one proposed. With due deference to the Committee therefore I submit they were wrong in recommending that this legislation should be undertaken. I venture to think that they should have leaned more to the possibility of a happier alternative being realised and not acted upon the view that the other possibility was the greater.

(To Be Continued.)

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
At the request of many of his old customers, Devji Malji Javari, who has now recovered his health, will shortly open a fashionable up-to-date jewellery shop at Kalbadevi Road, opposite his old shop. The showroom will open in about a week's time.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

BIG MEETING: FIFTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, 22nd Feb. 1919.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 11 miles.

(Handicap Horses 1st Division.)

Winner, a cup value £50; and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Guthrie Thunder 9 4

Mr. Guthrie Calder Vale 9 2

Mr. J. C. Galstaun First Flier 9 0

Mr. J. C. Galstaun Oros 8 12

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Andreck 8 10

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth Giacini 8 8

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa Mordens 8 7

Mr. C. N. Wadia Fiz Yama 8 7

Mr. M. Goudlass Matchlock 8 3

Messrs. R. D. Sechna and Frank Barends 8 2

H. H. Maharaja of Cochin Behar 8 0

Mr. Guthrie Ballaghtobin 8 0

Mrs. G. E. D. Langley Caryanda 7 9

Mr. M. Goudlass William the Beau 7 9

Mr. R. R. S. Kinsale 7 7

Mr. M. Goudlass Barends 7 7

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Horses 1st Division.)

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Mr. R. R. S. Quarryman 9 12

Mr. M. Goudlass Verge 9 11

Messrs. J. H. Skelton and 9 13

Messrs. J. H. Skelton and 8 13

Mr. Downes Poignant 8 5

Mr. R. R. S. Patrick 8 5

Mr. K. Shihie Black Walnut 7 11

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus Pastime 7 6

Mr. M. Goudlass Forfeit Lass 7 5

Mr. J. P. J. Walen Symre 7 4

Mr. Guthrie Anthracite 7 4

Mr. Guthrie Tootsie 6 9

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 800.

Mr. M. Goudlass Camberley 10 7

Mr. R. R. S. Waynflete 9 12

Mr. R. R. S. Cicatrix 9 12

Mr. P. B. Avasia Redepur 9 5

Mr. C. N. Wadia Marboot 9 3

Messrs. R. D. Sechna and Frank 9 1

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa County Cricket 8 13

Mr. F. A. Tarrant Resilience 8 11

Mr. M. Goudlass 8 10

Mr. E. A. Gubbay Little Trout 8 6

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan 8 4

Messrs. M. Goudlass and P. M. 8 4

Garda Fire Finch 8 3

Mr. Kelso Miss Rolleston 8 4

Mr. A. Hope Glashbury 7 4

Mr. Sorabjee Rustumjee Lucky Queen 7 3

Mr. J. K. Irani King's Head 7 0

Mr. Downes Billy Bawn 6 10

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (eight).

(Handicap Horses 3rd Division.)

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.

Mr. S. D. Mag Fine Trout 10 2

Mr. Dale Nargis 10 1

Mr. J. P. J. Walen (Potch) Dori 9 12

Mr. P. B. Avasia Spearwood 8 12

Mrs. D. C. Robinson Dollet 8 9

Mr. Downes South Star 8 7

Messrs. Donell and Page High-field Lady 8 6

Mr. Noble Checkmate 8 4

Mr. G. Mohan Teach Melba 8 3

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior Sister Susie 8 2

Mr. Guthrie Renette 8 2

Mr. J. H. Crawford Cicatrix 8 1

Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta Belle Syne 8 1

Mrs. G. E. D. Langley Peculiar Julia 8 0

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Motor Wrap 8 0

Mr. Guthrie Veiled Certainty 7 13

Mr. Garriek Hello Kells 7 13

Mr. Teogood South Star 7 13

Mr. R. R. S. First Exchange 7 13

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior Little Eve 7 11

Mr. Guthrie Meridian 7 10

Mr. J. K. Irani Arles 7 5

Mr. M. Goudlass Firpo 6 13

Mr. Heath Lucky Thought 6 11

Mr. Sirdar Sitole Aras 6 7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

SEQUEL TO "SARASWATI" INCIDENT.

CHARGE OF DEFACTION AGAINST AN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The regrettable Saraswati Puja incident in the Calcutta College Hostel had its sequel in the Calcutta Police Court yesterday.

Professor of Government Sanskrit College, filed a defamation case against Panchowri Bannarji, Editor of the vernacular paper "Nayak."

It was stated that after the image of Saraswati was thrown away by order of Mr. Johnston, Principal of C. M. College, a meeting was held in which the complainant tried to bring an amicable settlement, but which fell through.

After this the accused, it was alleged, published a series of scurrilous articles in his paper against the complainant.

The magistrate issued process, fixing 4th March for the hearing of the case.

NOTICE ISSUED ON PRINCIPAL JOHNSTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate an application was made on behalf of Mr. Jitendralal Bannarjee against Mr. A. B. Johnston, Principal, St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, in connection with the Saraswati Puja incident.

It was stated that this year some Hindu students of St. Paul's College performed the worship of Saraswati on February 5th at a house in Narsingh Lane.

As the house had to be vacated next day and as the students could not arrange for the immersion of the image they took it to the dining hall of the Hindu mess attached to the College.

Mr. Johnston enquired of some students why the image had been brought there and by whom; and directed it to be removed at once.

Accordingly the students instructed their Hindu servant to take the image to the place where it had been worshipped for the night.

It being past 9-30 p.m., the students could not leave their quarters to accompany the servant, but it is alleged Mr. Johnston followed the servant and ordered him to deposit the image on the footpath.

This being done, he, it is alleged, threw it into a dustbin, thereby defiling an object held sacred by the complainants and the Hindu community generally.

Mr. Johnston was asked to apologise, but he has not done so. Magistrate issued a notice upon the accused, who was directed to appear in the Court on the 1st March next.

CONTROL OF CLOTH.

A MISAPPREHENSION REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

In view of certain misapprehensions which appear to be entertained as to the exact effect of the recent action taken in regard to the manufacture of standard cloth, the Government of India consider it desirable again to draw attention to the fact that standard cloth is only meant for sale to the poorest classes for the relief of distress and that they have no intention of interfering with the legitimate trade or of attempting to supply cloth for general consumption.

Mr. Mahmood Mustapha Sammy 6 7

Gen. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Marmora 6 7

Gen. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Powder Puff 6 7

Mr. Syed Rashid Competition 6 7

Mr. R. R. S. Natal 6 7

Mr. A. P. Brigstocke Stubb Pasha 6 7

Mr. Bennett Final Shot 6 7

Mr. Lueque Last Day 6 7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 11 miles.

(Handicap Horses.)

Winner, a cup value Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Collingwood 9 12

Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold Red Cross 9 10

Mr. R. R. S. Kayid 9 10

Mr. R. R. S. Darimoor 9 9

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Durban 9 10

Mr. M. Goudlass Ruby Mine 8 10

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Eari 8 8

Mr. Ali bin Talib Mandil 8 8

Mr. Leonard Nawabzada 7 7

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Gazal 7 6

Mr. N. B. Avasia Redoubt 7 5

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee Quantity 7 5

Mr. R. R. S. Amiza 7 4

Maj. Khursu Jung Bahadur 7 4

Mr. F. M. Gardia Amir Aswad 7 3

Mr. M. Goudlass Royal Court 6 12

Mr. S. A. Wahed Black Hussar 6 12

Mr. N. Jehangir Nassau 6 12

Mr. Nasim Saleh Good Morning 6 12

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Red Prince 6 11

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Fury 6 11

Mr. M. Goudlass Ros Hill 6 8

Mr. Ali bin Talib (Merrily) Hakum 6 7

H. H. Maharaja of Cochin Behar 6 7

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany Union Jack 6 7

Mr. Marks Victor 6 7

Mr. Abdoola Faras Chief aim 6 7

Mr. A. K. Pasa Ormuz 6 7

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Look Out 6 7

Mr. Pine (Conscription) Cankey 6 7

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Palermo 6 7

Mr. Shakh Jasin Edwina 6 7

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta Screamer 10 2

Mr. R. R. S. Cyanite 9 10

Mr. M. Goudlass Gladiator 9 6

Mr. P. B. Avasia Penny Pie 9 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia Redoubt 9 13

Mr. Theo N. Walsh Eagle's Nest 8 6

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa Summer Thyme 8 4

Mr. R. H. Gahagan Royal Band 7 12

Mr. Downes Treadle 7 12

Mr. Guthrie Royal Ambition 7 11

Messrs. F. M. Gardia and M. Goudlass Country Lad 7 9

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa Enchantment 7 8

Mr. N. Begmahomed Bright Bird 7 2

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla Athlete 6 13

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 2 lbs.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

QUESTION OF UTILIZING POWAI WATER

The Water Supply Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which was asked to report on the Commissioner's proposals for utilising Powai water in such a way, as to be of advantage to Salsette, and to the Bombay City, has submitted a report, in which it states:

It will be remembered that in the Committee's report, dated the 15th July 1918, it was stated that the Director of Industries, Bombay, had pointed out that the east side of Salsette from Kurla to Thana presented considerable prospects of industrial development, but that the main difficulty was in obtaining water for industrial purposes in the first instance and an improved drinking supply to the new industrial centres as they were formed.

He therefore observed that the Powai supply, if developed for industrial purposes, could provide 2 million gallons per day and could at once solve the question provided that a smaller supply could be made available for drinking purposes from the adjoining Tansa main and that if water for industrial purposes could be promised at once, the supply being given from Tansa up to the extent of 700,000 gallons out of the million gallons still reserved for Salsette, till the Powai distribution was arranged for, at a reasonable rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, the industrial development of the area would be certain and rapid.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Corporation undertake to supply water up to the extent of 700,000 gallons per day from the Tansa Aqueduct to encourage a rapid industrial development of the east side of Salsette on certain conditions and that the Corporation be prepared to undertake the development of the Powai supply for industrial purposes when the need for such development arose.

The Committee also recommended that the Commissioner be authorised to address Government in regard to water supply to Salsette and ascertain whether it was their desire to supply water to Salsette from sources which it was understood they had under consideration or to continue to depend on the water supply or to co-ordinate any proposed scheme with the Bombay system.

The Commissioner in pursuance of his letter to the Corporation No. E. W. A./46, dated the 9th January 1919, underlying Corporation Resolution No. 6930, of the same date, has placed before the Committee his letter No. E. W. A./46, dated the 13th January 1919 (appended hereto), giving the result of his correspondence with Government on the subject together with a scheme for utilising Powai water in such a way as to be of advantage to Salsette and to the Bombay City, and suggesting the lines on which a reply may be sent to Government.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

After careful consideration of the matter, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee recommend that the Commissioner be authorised to inform Government to the following effect:

"The Corporation are ready to co-operate with Government by making available for the areas in Salsette referred to, viz., Andheri, Vile Parla, Santa Cruz and Bandra, a supply of water from the Powai Lake, for a term of 10 years from the date on which the supply commences, subject to a maximum of 2 million gallons per day and on the understanding that payment shall be made according to the quantity delivered into the distribution works proposed to be constructed by Government, subject to payment for a minimum quantity of 500,000 gallons per day.

The Corporation request that it should be understood that on the supply being made available for the above areas from Powai Lake the supplies now made by the Corporation from their existing mains to these areas are to be discontinued, or, at the option of the Corporation, are to be reckoned in applying the maximum limit of 2,000,000 per day referred to above.

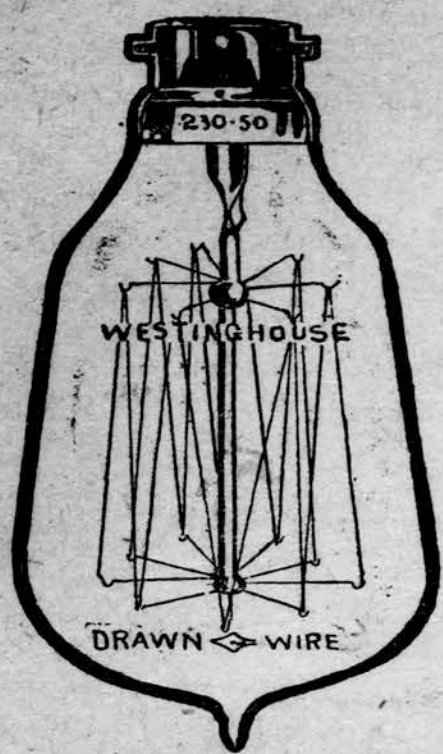
Instead of selling unfiltered water as proposed by Government, the Corporation think it would be preferable to adopt the scheme outlined in para. 6 of the Hydraulic Engineer's note, so that any surplus of Powai water not taken by Government could be utilised in Bombay. The Corporation are prepared to undertake the necessary additional works, at present roughly estimated to cost Rs. 3,50,000, and will be prepared to put them in hand as soon as possible if Government are pleased to contribute Rs. 1,75,000 towards the initial cost of the works and agree to advance at a reasonable rate of interest the balance required for expenditure by the Municipality pending the raising of a regular loan for the purpose.

The Corporation propose to charge Government for filtered water at the rate of 24 annas per 1,000 gallons for the area referred to, but should water be supplied from Powai Lake for industrial purposes in East Salsette, as has already been proposed, the rate for the water so supplied will be a matter for determination separately.

The Municipality will submit the plans and estimates of the filtration plant for the approval of Government and it will be open to Government to appoint any of their officers to inspect the work while in progress. After the plant has been constructed Government will be bound from the date on which their distribution works are ready, to pay for the minimum quantity of 500,000 gallons. The Municipality will maintain the plant in good order, but they

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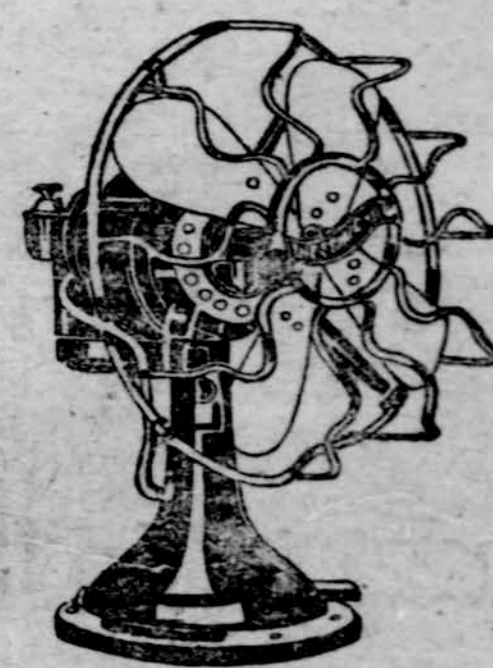
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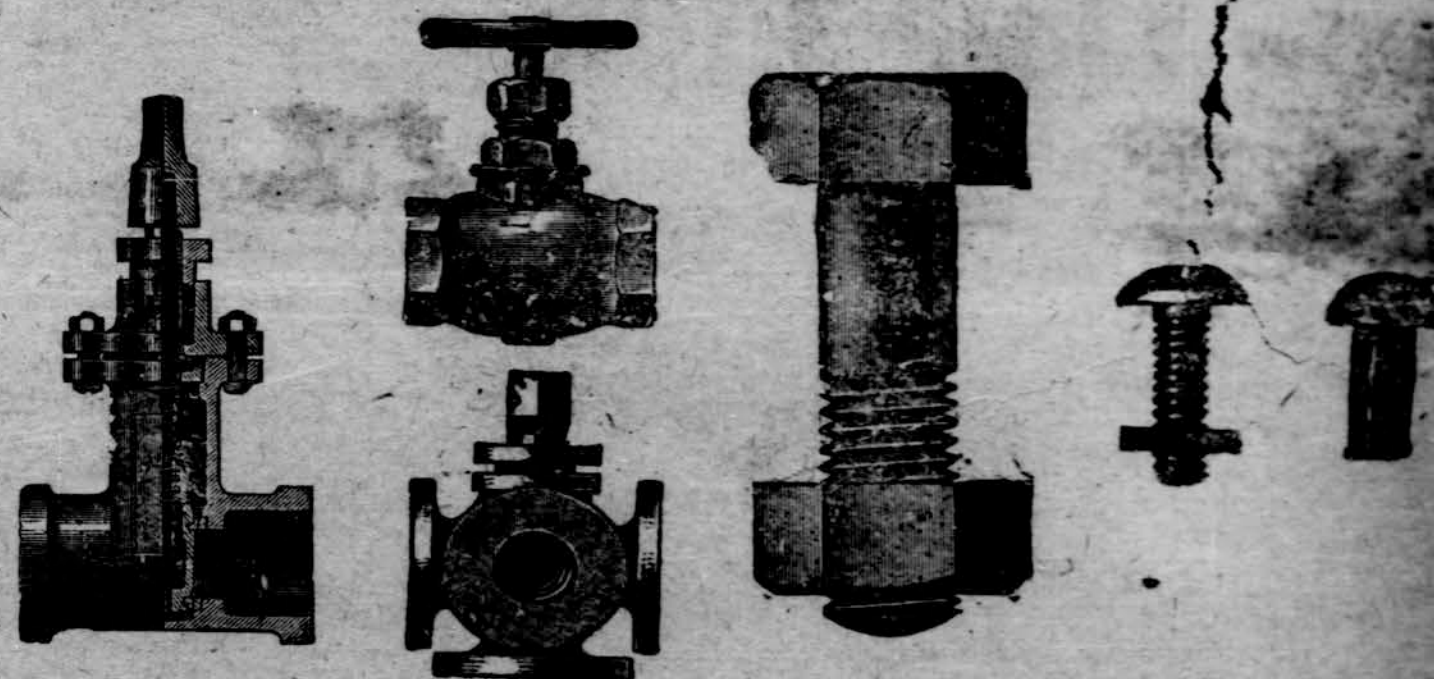
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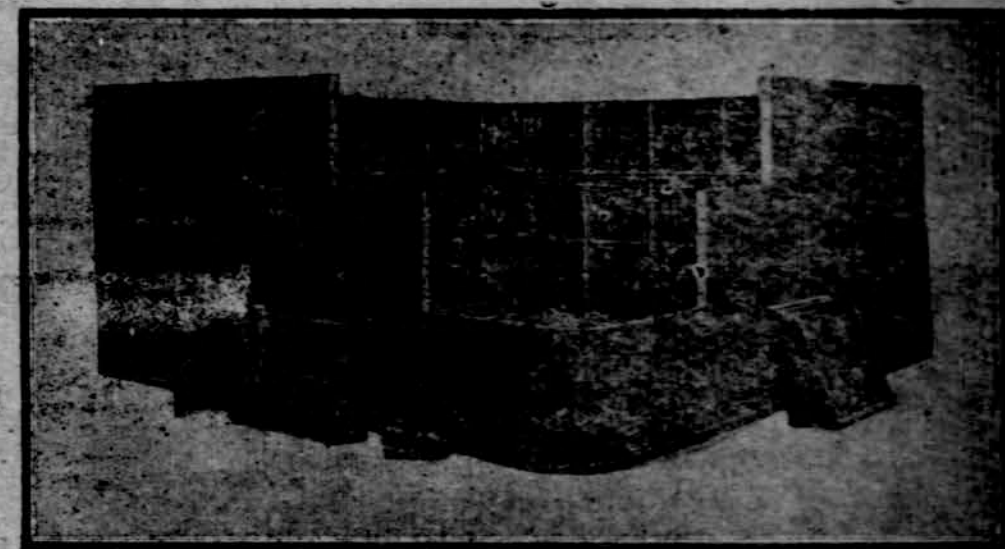
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